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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Liquor Is Mainly Bootleg

Outlaw Stills Flood Country

Rubber Nations Make a Pact

Piccard Would Fly to Planets

Russia Gives No-Pay Reasons

Boston Symphony Gets Aid

THE United States hears Joseph H. Choate Jr., director of the Alcohol Control Administration, declare the country's illegal liquor production surpasses the legal production in amount. The astonishing statement is based on the seizure of illicit distilleries by the greatly reduced Department of Justice forces. Director Choate says the people know the bootleg trade is still with us, but have shut their eyes to its new enormous size and power and to what it is doing to the revenue laws. Illicit distilling today makes smuggling and industrial alcohol diversion, which once loomed so large, look insignificant. The director warns the nation of what it is doing on the whole liquor question—It is living unresistingly in a fool's paradise.

¶ America no longer exhibits the spectacle of law-breakers making and selling liquor under the pretext of outraged personal liberty. Instead, Director Choate's men find big distilleries, three or four stories high, running without license in brazen defiance of the law. Liquor defies the Government to curb it or make it secure lawful permits and pay the lawful fees. Says the statement: "The unseized capacity must exceed the seized capacity, which itself exceeds the legal capacity to an undefined extent." What aid can that vigorous body of citizens afford which promised law-abiding with repeal?—How near can a determined Government come to forcing into lawful channels a thing as inherently unlawful as liquor?

¶ The United States appears to face a flat challenge by booze and bandits. Both offenders would seem to be approaching the point of effrontery where aroused public indignation will rise to smite them down—Booze, having been restored to legal citizenship, can only be spanked, but banditry, actually less harmful, perhaps can be destroyed.

¶ London sees the rubber-producing countries consider an agreement to restrict production and boost the price to a reasonable figure. Britain, India, France, Holland, Siam and others in the conference produced nearly all of the world's 1,000,000 tons in 1933. The present price of 3 cents a pound, not paying production cost, hurts the consumer in not guaranteeing him a supply. A price of 12 to 18 cents is considered. Britain remembers when it ran rubber up to $1 a pound—And is warned by the terrible consequences which befell to be moderate now.

¶ Nancy, France, hears Prof. Auguste Piccard declare stratosphere plane trips between Paris and New York in eight hours are almost at hand. With a tightly closed cabin and an air compressor for the motor, the trip will be made in fogless, stormless atmosphere 20 miles up. This original stratospherian is already speculating on interplanetary trips. Perhaps a man-carrying rocket can be propelled by disintegration of matter. A round trip to Mercury might require disintegration of 110 pounds of lead. Sounds fanciful, but Professor Piccard is taking the first practical steps—He's thinking it.

¶ Japan seeks to justify its threat of domination in China through Yosuke Matsuoka. He gives as chief grievances the activities of the League in assisting China and the selling of airplanes to China by American firms and training of Chinese aviators, without consulting Tokyo. Matsuoka himself led his country out of the League, thus making consultation by it somewhat difficult, and his country also buys American planes—In leaving the League Japan has gained little but an unwanted isolation.

¶ Soviet Russia's position on the American debt claims is given in a newspaper. It holds that after the downfall of the Kerensky Government, which had borrowed $125,000,000 from the United States, his American agent still had funds on hand but that careless Washington failed to seize them. It is argued also that Bolsheviks shouldn't pay for bullets fired at them. There is no royal road to knowledge, it is said—But the way to learn volumes in speed time is by asking dallying debtors to pay up.

¶ Boston rejoices to see its world-famous Symphony Orchestra relieved of financial difficulties. Ernest B. Dane of Brookline donates $100,000 to cover unavoidable arrearages. Simultaneously, the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra gets donations and Lucrezia Bori, prima donna and fund-raiser, says the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company's needs are covered for next season. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky of the Boston Symphony dreams of adding popular Sunday afternoon concerts for the people—Why shouldn't their modest dimes cover the regular shortage of high-hat dollars?

Plan of Scottish New Deal Evolved Century Ago Holds Out Hopes for the Present

Robert Owen Made Mill Town Into Utopia of Industrialism

New Deals Past and Present
Fifth of 12 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The scientific method proposed by Mr. Owen for the abolition of poverty, ignorance and crime will be the greatest step of progress ever seen in the history of the world!"

Thus spoke the treasurer of the Bank of England, Henry Hase, after he had visited a Scottish manufacturing village and listened to the principles of human happiness laid down 100 years ago by Robert Owen, guiding genius of a working Utopia.

Mr. Owen, manufacturer, educator, practical idealist, knew of what he was talking for he had created in New Lanark a model community that drew the attention of the entire world. Emperors, tsars, bishops, princes came from far and near to discover the secrets of a recreated people.

Seldom have dreams of an ideal society been evolved in such a well-informed and experienced mind. He sensed at the very beginning of the industrial revolution the coming of misery to workers, out of the factory system, unless checked at the start. He proposed to make such a check and went at it with energy and discernment. He was a winning personality, a genius—and 16 years later he was advising the English Government how to handle a great depression. A new deal was needed and Owen had the formula.

"But his big opportunity came when he won the love of a girl who was the daughter of the mill-owner at Lanark. He bought the factory and married the girl and together

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He Had an Idea

Robert Owen

Call to Tighten Liquor Control Faces Congress

Federal Chief Declares Bootlegging Industry Must Be Destroyed

Two Moves Outlined

Larger Funds Asked For Enforcement—Reduction of Taxes Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—Confronted with an official challenge from Mr. Joseph H. Choate, director of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, Congress found itself today faced with a demand for further liquor control legislation.

Mr. Choate, in an article written for the newspapers, revealed that the bootlegger is doing a larger business than the legal liquor manufacturer. He also arrived at the conclusion that despite a decreased buying power "our people must now be consuming greater quantities of spirits than they did in pre-prohibition days."

The administrator's thesis is that not until the illicit industry is destroyed can the United States successfully discourage hard liquor consumption by increased taxes and restrictions.

Two Lines of Action

The solutions Mr. Choate proposes which would require congressional action are: (1) Greatly increased appropriations for enforcement of present laws; (2) reduction in taxes and import duties as will enable legal producers and importers to compete with the bootlegger.

Only the fact that the President is anxious to have Congress finish up its work and adjourn as soon as possible makes it doubtful whether any action will be taken at this session to solve the present state of affairs concerning liquor, which Mr. Choate describes as a "fool's paradise." Many are of the opinion, however, that in view of Mr. Choate's official disclosures and an investigation now being made by the Treasury Department, the President will feel that some action on liquor-tax reduction is important enough to hold Congress here long enough to act on it.

The President has the facts before him and is considering what should be done to meet the situation.

Power in Tariff Bill

The matter of lower import duties could be dealt with in the tariff bill now before Congress, it was pointed out here. The bill gives the President broad powers to raise or lower tariffs by executive order, whereas now the flexible provision allows him to make only a 25 per cent change

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Women Third of All Workers In Russia as Five-Year Plan Has Opened Industry to Them

Feminine Enrollment Still Higher in Professions—Skilled Work Like Engine-Driving, Engineering Proves Suitable for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—That Russian women have made the most of opportunities given them to share in the task of transforming the Soviet Union from a backward agricultural country into a modern industrial state, is impressively illustrated in statistics compiled on the occasion of International Women's Day.

One-third of all workers and employees in Russia are now women, and women in industry have increased by 2.5 times during the first Five-Year Plan. More than 3,500,000 additional women have been given work during the past three years.

The Soviet Government, of course, has a very different problem from that of any other country. It is intent upon industrializing Russia within the shortest possible time. With great natural resources and vast virgin tracts of land and forests at its disposal, its principal task is the training of large numbers of efficient workers. During this construction period, employment of some kind is possible for every worker, man or woman.

The state, controlling the entire national economy, determined at the outset of the first Five-Year Plan to enlist women as well as men in industry. Wages were based upon the assumption that married women would work, and the state undertook to provide nurseries for the children of working mothers. Every branch of industry was opened to skilled women workers more fully perhaps than in any other country. Women also were welcomed in higher technical and professional schools.

The results are impressive. The newspaper Industrialization points out that in 1928 skilled women workers were rare in Russia. Today they compose 22 per cent of industrial engineers, 20 per cent of chemists, more than one half of industrial research workers. Women work as railway engine-drivers, tram motormen, in steel mills and mines, as well as in textile and spinning mills.

In a speech before the last Party Congress Mr. Joseph Stalin emphasized the increasing importance of women in collective farming. He declared that 6000 women are now chairmen of collective farms; 60,000 are members of farm boards of management; 100,000 are section organizers, and 7000 are tractor drivers.

More significant are the figures for enrollment of women in professional and technical universities and higher schools. The State Planning Commission's figures show that 31.8 per cent of all university students are women, and 39.8 per cent of all students in secondary technical schools. In 1928

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Takes Helm

Wide World

Ricardo Samper Ibañez

Spain's 'Dark Horse,' Who Has Succeeded in Forming a Government

Spanish Cabinet Little Changed In New Reshuffle

Samper Quickly Forms Ministry, Using Many Lerroux Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, April 30—"As you were," except for Señor Lerroux is the general comment on the new Spanish Government, which to everyone's surprise, was quickly formed on Saturday with Don Ricardo Samper, resigned Minister of Industry and a friend of Señor Alejandro Lerroux, former Premier, as head.

The new cabinet has only three new figures—Señor Vincente Iranzo Enguita, Minister of Industry; Vincente Santos, Minister of Justice, and Señor Villa Lobos, Minister of Education. The two latter are both Radicals and take the place of Señor Salvador de Madariaga, who held two portfolios in the outgoing Government.

When the Foreign Secretary Señor Leandro Pita Romero goes to the Vatican shortly to negotiate a concordat Señor de Madariaga, it is expected will come in as Minister of State. Some regret is felt, however, that Señor de Madariaga, a non-party intellectual, should have been moved from the Ministry of Education, where his presence offered such an opportunity for good work in a sphere which is one of the country's most crying needs.

The elimination of Señor Lerroux, therefore, is the only other change made.

Señor Lerroux seems to command a degree of loyalty within his party unusual in Spanish politics, but it is felt that his drifting to the center in his efforts to pacify political passions has lost him many followers and left him open to influence by the right.

The whole crisis, a prominent clerical authority told the Monitor is nothing but a right wing maneuver aiming at elimination of the President of the Republic and Roman Catholic opposition.

Many of the Roman Catholic followers of Señor Gil Robles, and particularly the monarchists, fail to understand, the informant added, that return to pre-republican conditions is impossible in Spain today. They are misguided enough to hope, he went on, that abnormal presidential elections at this time will benefit them.

New Deal Ship Steers Toward Quieter Waters

Chugging and Churning of Early Days of Trip Fast Disappearing

Sharp Rocks Avoided

Even Japan's Latest Fling Fails to Disturb Calm of Craft's Helmsmen

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30 — An Administration coming of age was reflected in the tone of news today. The shrill hysteria, the tooting of self-conscious liberalism, the vocal bludgeoning of dissenters—in short all the sounds so familiar during the early New Deal days — seemed strangely lacking as the capital produced a crop of normal news items.

Congress was behaving quite naturally, going through its partisan paces without any particular fuss. The White House was the scene of discussions seeking to rationalize American trade relations upset by the recent Johnson bill. The State Department presented a continued exhibition of mature patience and caution in the face of the Japanese latest fling. Even at the NRA there was more composure in the face of heavy attacks from industry than has customarily been evidenced there in early "crack-down" days.

At the Treasury, too, there was a feeling that things are "settling down" as preparations were made for keeping the dollar steady at its present level in the face of hints of foreign attack. On all sides it was almost as though the New Deal were a ship which had completed its shakedown cruise and was just getting into running order.

House and Senate: At both ends of Capitol Hill Administration leaders were carefully oiling up and repairing their somewhat battered legislative machines in preparation for two most important pieces of legislation remaining on the party program. In the House, Speaker Rainey and Floor Leader Byrne planned to drive the Fletcher-Rayburn stock market control bill through to final passage before the close of tomorrow's session under a special rule limiting debate to seven hours. Meanwhile, Senator majority leader Robinson of Arkansas called a meeting of all Democratic senators for tonight in an effort to line them up behind the tariff bill, which has already passed the House. Simultaneously the opposition to the tariff bill got its day in court before the Senate Finance Committee, which spent last week listening to proponents, including Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State during the Hoover Administration.

The first anti was Mr. Harry L. Derby, representative of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, who told the committee he believed the bill, if enacted, would retard recovery efforts. Following him came a long list of others speaking for industries which enjoy tariff protection and fear its possible loss.

Stabilization Fund: Having taken a firm stand against inflationists and all others who wish to tamper still further with the dollar, the Administration threw its $2,000,000,000 exchange stabilization fund definitely back of today's dollar. The gesture is assumed here to mean that the financial powers of the Government are satisfied with the position of the dollar, are determined to keep it where it now is, and now are at last ready to defend it against all comers in the world markets.

To date it was learned on highest authority not one cent of this fund—which was set up out of the profits from devaluation of the dollar on Feb. 1—has yet been used. But today's action, which consisted of transferring this item from the Treasury's general fund, is understood to put the money where it may be used for bolstering up the dollar at any time such action may be necessary. Incidentally the transaction establishes a new spending record for the Treasury. Its daily statement simply shows an expenditure of $2,000,000,000, which is a lot of money to spend in one day even for the United States Government.

Liquidating Kerensky: Soviet Russia is first among United States debtors to seek some method of lifting the ban on trade with this country imposed by the recently enacted Johnson bill. Ambassador Troyanovsky went straight to the White House to see what could be done on this side of the Atlantic about the Kerensky debts, negotiations on the other side having so far failed to bring a solution into sight.

The Roosevelt Administration is just as eager as are the Soviets to find a solution. It had been counting on a stimulated trade with Russia after recognition and was just beginning to get some results when Congress vented its feelings against all debtors by banning any transactions in this country in securities of nations in default in whole or in part in their debts to the United States. Because the United States considers the Kerensky debts as obligations of its Soviet successors the ban fell on Russia as well as on France—against whom it was primarily aimed—England, Belgium and, in fact, all others except little

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Cuban President Chooses Fifteen On 'Brain Trust'

Mendieta Announces That Is Enough When Speedy Action Is Needed

HAVANA, April 30 (AP)—Fifteen Havana University professors were chosen by President Mendieta today to form a new council of state and help the Government solve Cuba's political and industrial difficulties.

"The council is composed of men picked for their technical knowledge, rather than their political affiliations; and will lose no time in haggling over petty party policies," the President said in explaining why the "50 to 80" originally provided for were not named.

"I felt that the time is short between now and the presidential elections, which will be held without fail before Dec. 21. It is necessary to prepare electoral laws and organize elections. This will be impossible with a large and unwieldy legislative body. A council of 15 can work fast."

The new body, as stipulated in the Government's constitutional statutes, will act "as an advisory body to the President and Cabinet. Observers likened the group to President Roosevelt's brain trust."

The veteran revolutionary Señor Carlos de la Torre heads the body.

The desire for quick action was motivated partly by threats of violence and anti-government outbreaks on May Day.

Soldiers, sailors and policemen patrolled Havana's streets, searching automobiles and pedestrians. At least 100 revolvers were confiscated, besides two bombs, authorities said.

Machado's Surrender Awaiting Guarantees

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Dr. Orestes Ferrara, former Cuban Secretary of State, announced yesterday that Cuba's former President, Señor Gerardo Machado, is prepared to surrender to federal authorities for extradition, provided they grant him certain guarantees.

"President Machado is anxious to surrender," Dr. Ferrara said. "He feels keenly the humiliation of being hunted like a felon. That is embarrassing to him, his family and his friends.

"Yet he cannot give himself up without the arrival of the papers containing the charges against him. Should he do so he could, under the extradition treaty, be held in jail for two months pending the arrival of these papers. "A demand has been made on the Cuban consulate for these papers, but they state that the documents have not arrived."

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Things Present

Perhaps you have wondered why May Day was selected by our Red friends as a day for demonstrations. Read Professor Keir's article on the Editorial Page.

"The Authorship of the Psalms," on the Home Forum Page, will interest students of the Bible.

"A Good Fight" has a moral which every child will understand. Children's Page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage adds homely philosophy to the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education Page, the Home Building and Gardening Page, and another Monitor Camera Club layout.

Wirt Tells Legion He Was Impeded In Getting at Truth

Slander and Intimidation Used Against Him in Washington, He Says

CHICAGO, April 30 (AP)—Dr. William A. Wirt, Gary, Ind., educator, charged today there was "frantic struggling to conceal the aims of official Washington."

When he went to Washington to accuse minor and major "New Dealers" of "slipping a revolution over on the country," he met, Mr. Wirt declared, "not only stubborn official resistance, but actual slander, intimidation, and other hindrances that do not rest well with free citizens."

In a speech today, before an American Legion group, his first public statement since the congressional committee declared his revolution charges were "unfounded," Dr. Wirt singled out former Senator Smith W. Brookhart, Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Speaker Henry T. Rainey of the House as having made disturbing statements.

"There are those who have accused me of looking under the bed for Reds and bombs," he said. "There is a difference between Red baiting and keeping watch on actual happenings in Washington.

"Only the weight of opinion of the people at large can change the apparent direction of the course now being laid down for them by the authorities in Washington. Public sentiment . . . is at present stupified by the rosy and vague verbiage used by the Brain Trust to conceal the destination toward which we are being rushed by so-called emergency legislation."

Dr. Wirt made no reference to the half-dozen "brain trust satellites" whom he named as revolution makers when he was before Congress. He quoted former Senator Brookhart as saying his own farm bill was in itself a revolution, and repeated his statement that Speaker Rainey predicted last fall that the Government would shortly take over "certain industries."

A new name appeared today on the Wirt lists.

"I call your attention to Rose Schneiderman," he said, "who, I understand, is now in the Virgin Islands in the interest of a socialis-

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Metal Workers Drop Strike in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 30 (AP)—Members of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union who went on strike last week at the Chase Copper & Brass Company returned to work today.

"The men voted Saturday to return to work, and also voted to walk out again if there is any discrimination against them," said Mr. Frank Rogers, head of the union. "They voted to retreat for the time being and consolidate their position."

Company officials today said they had not negotiated with the union. They said only about half of the normal force of 850 worked Saturday, but asserted that "most of the men stayed away because of fear."

More Auto Plant Men Quit

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30 (AP)—About 1500 organized workers at the Chevrolet-Fisher body plant at Leeds, Mo., went on strike today in protest against the dropping of the night shift on the five-day week, the discharge of about 40 men, and the labor situation at St. Louis and Cleveland.

Marine Corps Planes Making Mass Flight To Guantanamo Bay

QUANTICO, Va., April 30 (AP)—Twenty airplanes took off from here shortly after dawn today on the largest mass formation flight every staged by the marine corps.

The objective is Quantanamo Bay, Cuba, where the planes will base and become part of the navy's maneuvers in the Caribbean.

The flight will cover about 5000 miles, including 800 miles over water and 3000 over tropical lands.

No records will be sought on the flight, the trip being made in easy stages. Lieut.-Col. Ross E. Rowell is in command.

The planes landed at Fort Bragg, N. C., at 8:30 a. m., to take on gasoline. Other stops will be made during the day at Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla. The ships will stay tonight at Miami.

It has been planned that 22 planes would make the flight, but because of its slower speed an amphibion was sent ahead Sunday. One large transport plane was delayed by engine trouble.

Colonel Rowell will control the movements of the squadron throughout the flight by radio. Communication will be maintained with land stations and vessels through four sets aboard a transport plane.

Japanese Assure British Open Door In China Stands

Simon Tells Parliament Tokyo Denies Interference With Powers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 30—The British Government, while accepting Japan's explanations of its recent "Hands off China" statement, has shown definitely that it attaches the greatest importance to the status quo in the Far East.

Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, indicated this to a closely attentive British House of Commons here today. The tension previously existing was shown by cheers greeting his conclusion, which was that "His Majesty's Government is content to leave this particular question where it is."

Sir John qualified this reassuring announcement by certain reservations. The British Government, he indicated, could not admit the right of Japan alone to decide the propiety or otherwise of the provision of overseas technical and financial assistance to China. The British Government, he also said, was resolved to continue "to assist to the utmost possible extent the spirit of international coöperation in progress in China toward peace and prosperity and in the maintenance of harmony in the Far East."

A further important point was also made later in the proceedings in the House of Commons today when a spokesman for the British Admiralty, replying to another question, indicated that the British policy for constructing a naval base at Singapore remains entirely unchanged.

Sir John Simon's statement was in the form of an account of recent "friendly" conversations in Tokyo between Sir Francis Lindley, British Ambassador to Japan and Mr. Koki Hiroto, Japanese Foreign Minister. The Japanese Government, it appears, has given most definite assurance that whatever may have appeared in the press about its intentions, it has no thought whatever of in any way infringing either Japanese treaty obligations or the rights of other powers in China.

TOKYO, April 30 (AP)—The Japanese public will be kept in the dark, officially at least, concerning the

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Value Is Stressed Of Individual Care Against Accidents

Head of National Council Says Safety Depends on Right Training

The necessity for individual mental control of thoughts and desires on the part of workmen while they labor, was the prime consideration of Mr. John E. Long, president of the National Safety Council in his address today before members of the New England Safety Conference.

Industrial foremen have borne much of the criticism of late for improperly instructing workers under them in measures of safety precaution, but their future burdens were lightened materially when Mr. Long stressed the necessity of placing responsibility where it can be controlled, rather than upon scapegoats.

"The driver on the highway can control the speed of his vehicle and can be held responsible for its repair and good operating condition. The direct heads of industry can control the machinery and equipment of plants, select proper supervisory ability, check the condition of machinery. The workers themselves can control their individual actions, clothing, tools and, above all, their thoughts and desires on the job. Thus everyone shares some measure of responsibility."

Civic and industrial leaders at the opening meeting testified to the material value of taking safety measures. "It has paid us well," was their opinion. In many cases actual facts and figures were given to cite instances where educational measures and safety equipment were definitely responsible for decreases in accident figures.

"There is still a large opportunity for safety work in New England industry," Mr. Dudley Harmon, president of the New England Council, told the safety conference, "for more than 14,000 out of our 18,000 plants employ 50 workers or less, and as a rule, safety precautions and education are not as well organized or directed in the smaller shops. Nevertheless, real economy can be shown, and is repeatedly being shown by a rightly organized safety movement in any plant."

Labor is no less responsible than management for preventing accidents in industry, he brought out, but no new panacea was introduced in the meetings today, and no promises made of immediate cessation of accidents, which last year cost the nation $370,000,000 in wages, $30,000,000 in medical expense, and $90,000,000 in insurance. "Gradual, persistent, coördination of effort at accident prevention along all lines must be the order of the day," according to Mr. Harmon.

Portugal Studies Plan For Jewish Colony

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—The Herald says it has learned the Portuguese Government has "approved in principle" a long-discussed plan for a large-scale Jewish settlement in Angola, Portuguese possession on the Congo in West Africa.

The paper said an American-Jewish relief organization was prepared to contribute around $10,000,000. Sponsors of the plan aim ultimately to establish an autonomous Jewish state in Angola under the protection of the League of Nations. Portugal, however, objects to the overlordship of the League, and negotiations are afoot to remove the objection.

Cotton Process Tax Faces Court Test In New England

Constitutionality of the processing tax on cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act was attacked in Federal Court today in a case said to be the first of its kind in the United States. It was brought by the receivers of the Hoosac Mills Corporation of New Bedford.

In a receiver's report heard before Judge Elisha Brewster, attorneys for the corporation contested the tax of $81,694 which the collector of internal revenue claims is due the United States under the cotton processing act.

Washington tax and AAA officials in Boston today to present the Government's case, declared that if the corporation's claim is upheld it will mean an end to the AAA.

They explained that the processing taxes are the backbone of agricultural aid. Already more than $300,000,000 has been collected by the Government by processing taxes on wheat, hogs, corn and cotton. They declared that farmers over the country are just beginning to feel the real benefit from the act.

The receivers in a long argument claimed that the processing tax on cotton was not within the power of the Constitution and that it is not for the "general welfare of the public," as such taxes are required to be by law.

Big Ben Takes Vacation

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—Big Ben, world famous bell at Westminster, retired yesterday for a two months' overhauling. While workmen dust off Big Ben's vital parts, "Great Tom," the bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, will "pinch hit."

Byrd Slowly Digs Tunnel of Escape As Snow Submerges Antarctic Shack

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, April 27—(Delayed)—(AP)—Via Mackay Radio—Admiral Richard E. Byrd completed today his first month of isolation at the Bolling advance weather base, 123 miles by trail from Little America.

Wrapped in darkness since more than a week ago when the long polar night set in, Admiral Byrd disclosed today that drifts piling over his sunken shack had completely submerged it in snow and that he has been compelled to start a third tunnel 25 feet long to provide means of escape in case he is trapped.

Physically Admiral Byrd's isolation is complete but by radio he retains contact with Little America.

The only access to the surface from the little shack where he is conducting meteorological observations up to now has been a double trap door and two tunnels, both ending in a cul-de-sac.

These tunnels, starting in front of the vestibule, hold his store of food and fuel. They run east and west. The new tunnel runs southward from one of these, and although Admiral Byrd did not make it clear, it was assumed here that it slopes to the surface.

Admiral Byrd said it had been a difficult job to drive the new tunnel. He had to dig the snow out, carry it and hoist it through the trap door to the surface, then carry it away from the shack so that the pile would not collect additional drift.

Admiral Byrd maintains active leadership of the expedition through his radio contacts. Yesterday he told Lieut. Harold I. June, the chief pilot, to overhaul the two planes left here by the first expedition and make them available for early spring flights.

For five years these two planes, one of them a big tri-motored machine and the other a single-engined craft, have lain on a ridge to the southeastward of Little America. Drifts have covered them until only patches of the wings show above the surface. An examination indicated that they were undamaged.

Stimson Favors Tariff Powers For Roosevelt as Means Of Preventing Self-Containment

Hoover Secretary of State Lifts Discussion Out of Politics—Joins Wallace and O'Brien in Encouragement of Fre Foreign Trade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—With all the power at his command, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, No 1 ranking Cabinet member in the Hoover Administration, has thrown his support to the bill giving reciprocal tariff-making authority to President Roosevelt.

Besides lifting the discussion out of partisanship, and perhaps saying the decisive word in the coming Senatorial debate, Mr. Stimson offers one argument that goes to the heart of the whole recovery situation, and opens up a field of speculation as to the future course of America's foreign and domestic policy.

Mr. Stimson plumps wholeheartedly for a revival of foreign trade, as against the great new school of American "self-containment." In making this the primary basis for his argument, the support of the Hoover Secretary of State falls precisely parallel with that of Mr. Cordell Hull, Roosevelt Secretary of State, and moreover of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who more than anyone else has been called upon to operate the processes of regimentation urged by the so-called brain trust.

Wallace Gives Alternatives

Over and over again Mr. Wallace has argued that the alternative to revival of foreign trade for America is a program of ingrowing nationalism and regimentation. The only way by which a vast country of 130,000,000 persons can run itself as a self-contained unit and ignore foreign trade is through a degree of self-regimentation, to which the present efforts of the New Deal seem like child's play.

That is the essence of Mr. Wallace's thesis in his recent striking pamphlet, "America Must Choose," and he looks upon the path of self-contained nationalism with suspicion and hostility.

All this Wallace argument is now accepted and reëmphasized by Mr. Stimson. Mr. Stimson's words must necessarily carry more weight than even Mr. Wallace's with many persons right now, because he is in such a detached and objective position.

Passed by Party Vote

Politically, the effort of the Stimson pronouncement is to take the wind out of the sails of Republican opponents in the Senate. The bill passed the House 247 to 111 easily enough on a straight party vote—only two Republicans in the whole membership voted for it! Now Mr. Stimson tells all Republicans to support the measure, and argues that the real hope of averting the much-dreaded "regimentation" is to give the President tariff powers which will make domestic self-containment and regimentation unnecessary.

Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, head of the tariff commission, another Republican, emphasized last week the cumbersome tariff-making machinery with which America now handicaps itself in seeking markets. To get a tariff change, the tariff commission experts must first hold hearings; then the commission must make a recommendation, and finally the President may, or may not, put the recommendation into effect.

The new bill gives the President power to conclude tariff treaties without congressional ratification and raise or lower existing duties up to 50 per cent. Republicans have looked on the tariff proposal as a prime opportunity to make political capital. The Stimson speech is a sharp jolt.

New Deal Ship Changing Course

(Continued from Page 1)

Finland. But Mr. Troyanovsky has something to bargain with. The Soviets have claims against the United States for damage done to Russian property by United States troops on the Archangel and Vladivostok expeditions which exceed the Kerensky debts. A reasonably prompt solution is expected.

* * *

Substitutes: The Administration was driven farther toward a gigantic national housing program by the necessity of finding some substitute for the CWA which will absorb not only those let out of work by abandonment of that device, but also those who still suffer from the normal summer slack in employment.

But as the White House has been driven steadily in this direction it let it be known that it is more firmly determined than ever against any new appropriation of public money or any new recovery agency for this purpose.

The President, it was intimated, is prepared to see some form of legislation go through before the end of the session which will make possible a $1,500,000,000 housing program, but he will not permit any direct appropriation for this purpose. How it will be worked out remains somewhat of a mystery. Only indication so far is that existing Government lending agencies may be authorized to extend credit for repairing and modernizing homes.

The tendency is to avoid any extension of the recovery set-up, to curtail rather than to expand. But the Administration is worried about how to provide a substitute for the CWA.

* * *

Russia - Japan: The speech of Soviet Ambassador Troyanovsky before concluding sessions of the American Society of International Law undoubtedly had the Sino-Japanese situation in mind, though the tactful diplomat did not come nearer to Tokyo than to remark that "some nations regard themselves as super-nations destined not to coöperate with others but to dominate and conquer other nations."

The Ambassador still speaks with an accent, but minimizes this difficulty by reading carefully from prepared manuscript. Japan's attitude on outside protests was subtly satirized by the envoy in recounting a Russian fable, about a cook who scolded his cat at length for eating the kitchen roast. The cook was a very eloquent cook, and while he scolded the cat kept eating.

"And ere the sermon was complete
"The cat had polished off the meat"—said Mr. Troyanovsky, slyly adding:

"I suppose this fable was written with international relations in view."

* * *

Farmers and New Deal: Two farm items of widely different occurrence give illumination to respective developments of the Administration program. For one thing, the administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act announced today that 1,111,160 farmers had signed contracts to reduce corn and hog production this year, and that the anti-production campaign has now been closed in all leading corn-hog states with similar conclusion shortly in lesser centers. Simultaneously Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, revoked the license of the Western Fruit Growers, Inc., and charged them with violating the license for handlers of fresh California tokay grapes by refusing to furnish required information and by shipping a large quantity of fresh grapes although no shipping quota had been assigned. Signing up farmers in one field, and "cracking down" on licenses in another, are simultaneous manifestations of the same big-scale federal intervention in agriculture.

* * *

Indians and Justice: The highly controversal Indian "self-government" bill—properly known as the Wheeler-Howard bill—is on the Administration program and slated for passage before the present session of Congress adjourns. This unexpected turn was the result of direct intervention on the part of President Roosevelt in behalf of his crusading Indian Commissioner, Mr. John Collier.

In a letter to the respective chairmen of Senate and House Indian Affairs Committees, the President said:

"The Wheeler-Howard bill embodies the basic and broad principles of the Administration for a new standard of dealing between the Federal Government and its Indian wards.

"It is, in the main, a measure of justice that is long overdue.

"We can, and should without further delay, extend to the Indians the fundamental rights of political liberty and local self-government and the opportunities of education and economic assistance that they require in order to attain a wholesome American life. This is but the obligation of honor of a powerful nation toward a people living among us and dependent upon our protection.

"Certainly the continuance of autocratic rule by a federal department over the lives of more than 200,000 citizens of this nation is incompatible with American ideals of liberty. It also is destructive of the character and self-respect of a great race.

"The continued application of the allotment laws, under which Indian wards have lost more than two-thirds of their reservation lands, while the costs of federal administration of these lands have steadily mounted, must be terminated.

"The Indians throughout the country have been stirred to a new hope. They say they stand at the end of the old trail. Certainly, the figures of impoverishment and disease point to their impending extinction, as a race, unless basic changes in their conditions of life are effected.

"I do not think such changes can be devised and carried out without the active coöperation of the Indians themselves.

"The Wheeler-Howard bill offers the basis for such coöperation. It allows the Indian people to take an active and responsible part in the solutions of their own problems.

"I hope the principles enunciated by the Wheeler-Howard bill will be approved by the present session of the Congress."

It had been presumed that the Administration would avoid legislation as controversial as the Indian measure in its eagerness to obtain early adjournment of Congress. . . . But Mr. Collier's persuasiveness has won both his immediate superior, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and the President as well. By its friends the bill is considered a solution for all the Indians' ills through abolition of the Allotment Act and substitution of Indian self-government. Its enemies consider it an effort to use Indians as subjects for the first official American experiment in Communism.

Peru's Congress Votes Confidence to Cabinet

LIMA, Peru, April 30 (By U. P.)—The Constituent Congress in secret session April 27 voted confidence in the Government and approved a loan of $3,300,000 for national defense, according to the newspaper Cronica.

The 15,000,000 sole guaranteed loan was sponsored by the Minister of the Treasury, and was approved after full debate with the entire Cabinet present. The vote was 84 to 6. The vote of confidence, 87 to 4, followed a series of questions formulated by Representative Limeno Luis Flores. The Congress congratulated Col. Manuel Rodriguez, War Minister, for his brilliant exposition to the Chamber.

Orinoco Expedition Planned

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 30 (By U. P.)—Mr. Reynold Ogilve, Danish ethnologist, is preparing to travel up the Orinoco to study Indian costumes. He represents the Museum of Copenhagen, and has already devoted two months to the study of prehistoric ruins.

Call to Tighten Liquor Control

(Continued from Page 1)

up or down, and that after long investigation by the Tariff Commission. Alcoholic beverages have been considered one of the most important commodities which the Administration intends to use in bargaining with other countries for reciprocal tariff agreements as soon as the power is granted by Congress.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, is known to share Mr. Choate's views on the necessity of lowering taxes on liquor in order to compete with the bootlegger. Recently, describing illicit liquor manufacturing as a "very husky business," he declared, "I hope to hit it and hit it hard." His enforcement agents will be more than doubled when the prohibition unit of the Department of Justice is combined with that of the Treasury on May 10.

Appeals for Lower Taxes

Many appeals for lower taxes have come from distillers and liquor merchants throughout the country who have found their business much less flourishing than they had hoped at the time of repeal. They point out that liquor is the only important commodity which is taxed both by import and export levies. Moreover, in addition to federal taxes, the dealers have to pay state and local license fees which they also regard as altogether too high.

One of the arguments that may move Congress toward lowering liquor taxes is the fact that internal revenue figures show taxes have been piled so high on liquor that the Treasury is not getting as much revenue from liquor taxes as was expected.

Total internal revenue receipts from liquor taxes were $24,426,388.84 in December, the first month of repeal. The receipts dropped to $22,132,395.31 in January and stood at $23,039,409.68 in February. In March it was $24,308,476.11, making the receipts for the fourth month of repeal slightly below those for the first.

Comparison With Prohibition

The legal plants, Mr. Choate said, have a capacity of 270,280,034 gallons a year. This does not include the large capacity of the industrial alcohol plants for the production of neutral spirits. This capacity appears adequate to meet the probable demand, based on the consumption prior to prohibition, Mr. Choate said, adding that illicit production at that time was negligible.

Seizures of illicit distilleries made by the alcoholic beverage unit of the Department of Justice, indicate that the bootleg liquor producton now is exceeding the legal production allowed in the United States, Mr. Choate averred.

Immediately prior to the repeal of prohibition, Mr. Choate pointed out, the prohibition enforcement personnel was cut drastically and illegal distillery seizures declined proportionately. This proves illegal distilling did not decrease, he said.

"Since the beginning of 1934," he added, "with no increase in the crippled enforcement unit, the seizures have actually increased. In January 732, in February 582, and in March 674, were seized, a total for the quarter of 1988. These figures are, under the circumstances, astounding and particularly so when it is realized that they include only the federal seizures, and not the substantial numbers made in addition by some of the states."

Women Are Third Of Russia's Workers

(Correspondent Page 1)

there were 449,000 women in technical schools; in 1933 there were 1,562,000.

Women comprise 71.4 per cent of the enrollment in higher medical schools; 49.3 per cent in pedagogical institutions; 30.6 per cent in agricultural institutions; 19.8 per cent in industrial training schools. It is apparent that women in Russia are preparing themselves to play a considerably larger part in active work than they do today.

Whether the present activities of women in the Soviet Union may be regarded as a temporary or a permanent phenomenon is a question not so easy to answer. During this period of intensive construction there is a demand in the Soviet Union for every skilled worker of either sex. The period of industrial expansion still has many years to run, and there is not likely to be any diminution of opportunities for trained women for a long time.

It is too soon to say whether women workers can compete on equal terms with men in every branch of industry. Soviet leaders insist that the question already has been decided in woman's favor, but the experiment is still in its early stages. At any rate, in this as in many other ways, the Soviet Government is working out an experiment of unusual interest, which may contribute decidedly to the sum total of the world's knowledge.

Boston Art Notes

Potters and Silversmiths

At the Society for Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street, are to be seen silver services made by master craftsmen of the Silversmith's Guild. The pots and pitchers and flat silver are wrought in the finest handiwork. The shapes are conservative.

No handsomer workmanship can be imagined, for the designers have maintained the attitude that silver has its intrinsic beauty and does not need to be burdened with embellishment. They subordinate every extra curve, or minor indulgence in decoration, to the functional form. The simplicity which prevails in the tradition of New England craft still holds for the conservative craftsmen today. And who will complain when the traditional patterns are so well suited?

At the society there may also be seen a collection of decorated trays and boxes made by Mr. Charles F. Feurer. We are told his art is "both a revival and a resurrection" of the Jennes and Bettrige Shops of Birmingham, Eng. In some instances he has restored old trays which he picked up in old shops and forgotten barns. All the designs are flowers which are painted luminously against black-japanned backgrounds.

The Pottery Workshop of Boston is holding a group display for these few days at No. 6 Byron Street.

Seen in quantity, pottery may seem bewildering; at best a few pieces can be enjoyed at a time. In a way the large collection spoils the enjoyment of the visitor.

These native, local potters show skill, taste and ingenuity. They make bowls and vases and plaques and ornamental objects. Happily they work for delicacy and texture and do not hold to the primitive, rough techniques which were in vogue a few years ago. One feels the influence of the Orient in many shapes and surfaces and glazes. We noted especially the attention paid to glazing. A fine exhibition.

D. A.

Newspaper Strike Ended

PITTSBURGH, April 30 (AP)—Pittsburghers are reading their newspapers again. The strike of the mailing-room employees in Pittsburgh's three newspaper plants, which left the city virtually "newsless" Friday afternoon and Saturday, was settled Saturday night. The publishers announced a "compromise agreement."

Motion Pictures

Pastel Charm

The pastel charm of Miss Evelyn Laye is the single grace note in a rather dull screen production, adapted from "Die Fledermaus" and called "Waltz Time," which opened at the Tremont Theater Saturday. Her voice is of a silvery delicacy, she has a fragile loveliness and she wears a series of costumes as daintily exquisite as herself.

Her tenor partner, Mr. Fritz Schultz, plays in such utterly anserine vein, one wonders why his Eisenstein was considered so irresistible. Mr. Jay Laurier, as a comic jailer, is fairly amusing until he gets much too inebriated to be tolerable. There is a great deal of pictorial display, a lot of tedious buffoonery, and enough lilting music to please any audience that responds to music with its feet.

It is surprising and saddening to learn that it was none other than Mr. A. P. Herbert, Punch's erstwhile funny-man, who had a hand in the dialogue. A certain Johann Strauss was the composer and we'll have to admit that there is nothing the matter with his waltzes.

M. L.

Padding

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese Assure British Open Door In China Stands

(Continued from Page 1)

note in which the United States and Great Britain were reassured concerning Japan's intentions in China.

A Foreign Office attaché told the Associated Press the Government at present has no intention of publishing the note, explaining it is unnecessary, since Sir John Simon is making it public in London today.

Observers were quick to point out, however, that by not releasing the statement to the Japanese press and public, the Government would thereby escape the domestic and political consequences of what might be interpreted as a partial retraction of the Foreign Office China policy declaration of April 17.

The note was presented April 26 to United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Lindley.

The statement of Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, gave assurances that Japan has no intention of opposing the open door policy in China, or violating existing treaties or interfering with any activities of other powers which would redound to China's benefit.

There is strong evidence, however, that Japan's tone to China on this issue differed from the placatory tone used in conversations with Ambassador Grew and Sir Francis.

It is understood that Mr. Hirota, talking to the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Chiang Tso-pin, on April 26, and Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, Minister to China, in interviews with Chinese leaders in Shanghai, recently, vigorously presented Japan's position along the lines of the "hands-off-China" tenor of the April 17 pronouncement.

Three Important German Newspapers Cease Publication

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN April 30—Three more German newspapers ceased publication today.

They are the Deutsche Tageszeitung Frankfürter Nachtrichten and the Hamburgische Correspondent. All of them played an important part in the Germany of the past The Tageszeitung, which has been in existence 40 years, was before the war the great agrarian newspaper, representing conservative land-owning classes in opposition to the growing industrialism of Germany and the increasing influence of town and public life. After 1919 it broadened its policy somewhat, so as to appeal to the interest of smaller farmers in south and west Germany.

The Frankfürter Nachrichten—not to be confused with the more widely known Frankfürter Zeitung—had run for more than two centuries, having been founded in 1722, while the Hamburgische Correspondent was 150 years old.

Apart from the disappearance of many former well-known bourgeois newspapers for financial and other reasons, a number of newspapers continue to be prohibited periodically. The most recent among these is the Kölnische Volkszeitung and the Essner Volkszeitung, both banned for short periods because the printer placed a question mark instead of an exclamation mark in President von Hindenburg's birthday message to Herr Adolf Hitler recently.

Among the Roman Catholic periodicals confiscated, according to today's report, is the Roman Catholic Magazine of the Berlin Bishopric. Reason for this police action, according to Germania, a Roman Catholic daily of Berlin, is because of the magazine's outspoken criticism of the interpretation of events which occurred at Hennigsdorf some weeks ago—where a Hitler youth procession and Roman Catholic youth organization clashed — as set forth in a National Socialist pamphlet.

Handler of Bremer Ransom Confesses

CHICAGO, April 30 (AP)—The federal bureau of investigation said today that John J. "Boss" McLaughlin has confessed handling $53,000 of the ransom collected from Mr. Edward Bremer, St. Paul banker.

McLaughlin was held in $100,000 bond Saturday for removal to St. Paul for trial under the "Lindbergh" kindaping act.

His arrest followed the recovery of $2665 in $5 and $10 bills identified as part of the ransom money. The "hot" currency was found on William E. Vidler, a gambler, last Thursday. The Government is hunting two Oklahoma ex-convicts, Arthur Barker and Alvin Karpis, as the actual abductors of the St. Paul banker.

Canadian Press Prepares For Meeting in Toronto

TORONTO, April 30 (AP) — The board of directors of the Canadian Press, the coöperative news gathering association of the daily newspapers in Canada, met here today in a two-day session in preparation for the annual meeting Thursday.

Mr. M. E. Nichols of the Winnipeg Tribune, president of the Canadian Press from 1931 to 1933 was presented a pair of Sheffield candelabra. The present president, Mr. Henri Gagnon of the Quebec Soleil said the Canadian Press was successfully steered by Mr. Nichols through two of the most difficult years of its history.

Wirt Tells Legion He Was Impeded

(Continued from Page 1)

tic experiment of the brain trust. The American people should ask for an explanation of the plan there."

Dr. Wirt declared flatly, "We have gone to the left. . . . Certainly we are on our way with a revolution by means of evolution and there is no limit to how far we can go."

Back again to the subject of how he fared before Congress, Dr. Wirt said:

"Was it the fear that the American people would insist upon the right of free speech and an explanation of legislation that caused the recent tremendous effort to divert public attention away from the question?

"Is that why Senator Reed was not permitted to act as counsel? Is that why it was announced that no review of the recovery program would be permitted?"

Dr. Wirt quoted Professor Tugwell for nearly a third of his speech, which was made before an American Legion luncheon. "According to the record, Dr. Tugwell thinks that complete economic planning means Socialism, the destruction of business, the undoing of a century more of effort, and a submission without resistance of politicians, theorists, business men, farmers, laborers, industrialists and defenders of the Constitution.

"I am alarmed when I am told that we must have the brain trusters' economic planning, and that if it does not work it will be because the planning has not been extended far enough. I believe the plans of the brain trusters are unworkable and that they can be made to work only by going the full way to communism, socialism or Hitlerism."

Dr. Wirt added a new charge to his string.

"A government official is reported to have threatened a certain newspaper with punishment," he said, "if it did not stop criticizing the Government."

In closing, he mentioned three more "New Dealers" whose records, he said, he would like to examine. They were A. A. Berle, Jr., Leo Wolman and Mordecai Ezekial.

French Troops Ready To Quell Disorders

PARIS, April 30 (AP)—France's Premier, M. Gaston Doumergue, has boldly taken up the challenge of a May Day general strike.

Final plans to throw the tightest possible guard around Paris, with the mobilization of every available man, were drawn at a conference held with public order officials by M. Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Interior.

Troops with fixed bayonets and three horse-drawn machine guns marched through the heart of Paris today to give ample warning that the Government is determined to maintain order tomorrow.

The armed force consisted of a dozen companies from four different regiments, totaling about 1500 men.

Lecture

"Not Only Wool . . ."

In the fifth and final Unusual Saturday Morning series at the Fine Arts Theater, Dr. Miriam Frances Skirball told the audience many things that some of us had already read in "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas."

We picked up one point that pleased us. Having been unable to distinguish the features of T. S. Eliot in Gertrude Stein's word portrait of him, called "The Fifteenth of November," it was helpful to learn that the repetitious "woolen silk and silken" paragraph was the expression of boredom in direct attack on the reader's emotions. The dated title derived from the fact that Eliot had said if he published anything of Gertrude's it must be the very latest thing.

On the whole the lecture was not completely interesting. We would have preferred less biography and more Elucidation, something more of Gertrude Stein's ideas on Paragraphs and Sentences and how to make Landscape into Plays.

But Gertrude Stein's work like Madame Matisse's jugged hare, is "something quite apart," or like Berard's pictures in the G. S. opinion, "almost something." Probably Dr. Skirball did the best she could to bring us nearer the goddess of the rue de Fleurus. It only goes to show that the best way to understand an author is to read his books—even Gertrude Stein's.

M. L.

Sears Roebuck Loses $14,000 in Holdup At Back Bay Store

Two men held up the cashier of the Brookline branch of Sears, Roebuck & Co. today, escaping in a Chevrolet sedan with $14,000 in cash and checks.

The cashier, Miss Margaret Connolly of Roxbury, accompanied by a special policeman, was transferring money from the basement of the building to the second floor. As they passed through the lower foyer, two men, who witnesses say had been sitting there for some time, leaped up, overpowered the special policeman and seized the bag carried by the cashier.

Rac- for the main door, the ban were tackled by the policeman, who had recovered during the slig respite, and in the ensuing melee, the officer tore the coat from one of them. Breaking away, the bandits raced to a Chevrolet s in hich three men were said to be waiting, making off in the direction of Quincy.

As the car spurted off, one man drew a blue steel revolver, the only gun flashed in the holdup, waving to the gathering crowd to clear the way.

Duke to Visit Australia

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—The Government announced yesterday King George's decision that the Duke of Gloucester, His Majesty's third son, will visit New Zealand and Australia next autumn in place of Prince George, who has just returned from a tour of South Africa. The Duke will represent His Majesty at the centenary celebration of the State of Victoria, Australia.

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Ohio Heroes Lead in Actions Winning Carnegie Medals; 24 Men and Boys Show Courage

Rescues From Speeding Trains, Collapsed Mine Shafts, Rivers, Ice Floes and Explosions Included in Stirring Tales of Brave Deeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, April 28—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, at its regular spring meeting today, announced awards of bronze medals to 24 boys and men in seven states for heroic deeds through which they saved the lives of others, according to the Associated Press.

Seven medals went to men from Ohio for rescues from drowning, asphyxiation and train accidents. They are Howard R. Hummel, a 21-year-old Cincinnati bookkeeper; Leo F. Hughes, a 15-year-old schoolboy of Yellow Springs; Frank J. Wilhelm, 13-year-old schoolboy of Akron; Charles W. Laase, a laborer of Girard; John L. Farnham, a locomotive hostler of Chillicothe; William G. Lang, a motorman of Sandusky, and James H. Rimmer, a public works inspector of Cincinnati.

Pulled From River

Mr. Hummel perished from exhaustion after saving 15-year-old Charles Kunkel, who called for help while swimming in the Whitewater River near New Trenton, Ind., on June 18, 1933. The medal went to his mother, Mrs. Mary Hummel, of Cincinnati.

Leo Hughes rescued Morris Forbeck, 16, from drowning in Yellow Springs Creek on June 6, 1933, after making several efforts to get him to shore.

Frank Wilhelm pushed William Moreman, 11, from the Ohio Canal, where he had broken through the ice 60 feet from shore. Working under great difficulties, Frank walked out on the ice until he broke through 20 feet from William, swam to him and supported him until William's father, who could not swim, threw in a rope; then Frank helped to boost the boy to the bank and pulled himself out.

Mr. Laase attempted, unsuccessfully, to save Alfred Tulipano, a machinst, from drowning in the Mahoning River on June 27, 1933.

Mr. Farnham dashed in front of an approaching train on Jan. 31, 1933, and lifted Miss Edna M. Carlisle, whose foot had become jammed in the track, to safety, barely clearing the train as it passed.

Like a Melodrama

Mr. Lang rescued 22-months-old Leila J. Smith from the path of his speeding electric car at Lorain on Aug. 24, 1932. He applied the brakes, reversed the power and swung on to the car's fender. Hooking one foot between the edge of the step and the fender, he placed a hand on the bumper and grasped the baby's wrists just as the car, traveling at a high rate of speed, reached her.

Mr. Rimmer let himself down into a main from which he heard cries for help coming and pulled Chester O. Simon, a laborer, who had been overcome by an explosion of gas, toward the surface until firemen reached them and brought them both out.

A mine cave-in near Avoca, a runaway of a horse at Corry, a child in the path of a locomotive at York, a water-filled quarry near Ironville and the Susquehanna River at Susquehanna were settings for heroic deeds which won bronze medals for six men in Pennsylvania.

Harry F. Druck, a taxicab driver, won a medal for snatching an eight-year-old girl, Laura C. Rogers, from the path of an approaching passenger train, although the locomotive was only about 12 feet away, when he seized the child and swung her from the track.

Saved from Runaway

Salvatore Migliaccio, a crossing watchman, rescued two-year-old Michael Grexa Jr., from a wagon drawn by a team of runaway horses.

Joseph P. Tigue and Robert Hughes, both miners, rescued Thomas A. Coleman and Louis J. Doran from a cave-in in a mine on Nov. 8, 1932. Working all afternoon and most of the night, while big cakes of shale sloughed off the sides of the mine and dropped upon them from overhead, Mr. Tigue and Mr. Hughes at length succeeded in getting the two men out.

William B. Main, inspector of roads, saved Pauline C. Fekete, 12, from drowning in the Susquehanna River on Aug. 14, 1932. Arthur E. Brown, a Negro, rescued Miss Beatrice V. White, also a Negro, from drowning in water in an abandoned quarry at Ironville on Sept. 5, 1932.

New York State and Texas tied for third place in the list of honors, awards going to four men in each state.

Fred J. Handley, a blacksmith of Oswego, N. Y., saved a 12-year-old boy, Peter S. Okoniewski, and aided in the rescue of John P. Chwalek, 10, when they were being swept toward the wall of a dam at Oswego on July 31, 1933.

To Receive Benefit

Everett T. King, a chauffeur, was drowned in an attempt to pull John Chwalek out of the water. The bronze medal was awarded to his widow and death benefits of $50 a month.

Hosrov M. Bonapartian, a merchant, of Edgemere, Long Island City, saved Edith L. and Dorothy M. Foster from deep water at Far Rockaway on June 18, 1933.

Charles C. Mummert, 18-year-old schoolboy of Hammondsport, N. Y., saved Robert G. Cole from drowning at Gibsons Landing on July 23, 1933.

Bertie Morris, police secretary of El Paso, Texas, helped rescue Berlyn Brixner from exposure on a ledge in a volcanic cave at Afton, N. M., on Dec. 11, 1932. Millard F. Scherer of El Paso, a highway patrolman, helped in the rescue and was also awarded a medal. Mr. Brixner had fallen down a vent of an extinct volcano of the East Potrillo Mountains to a ledge 155 feet below the surface which was surrounded by holes of unknown depth.

Volcano Rescue

Of many men at the surface, only Mr. Scherer and Mr. Morris offered to descend. With their left legs in rope loops attached to the end of a wire cable and fastened to the cable by webbing around their waists, they were slowly lowered. Mr. Scherer got off at a ledge 75 feet below the surface and relayed signals to the men above. Mr. Morris continued to the lower shelf, tied Mr. Brixner to the cable and they were both hoisted to the surface.

Joseph C. Taylor of San Antonio, Texas, saved Virgil A. and Clifford Griffin from drowning in the Arkansas River, at Wichita, Kan., on July 20, 1933.

H. Cooper Fletcher, of Kerrville, Texas, saved Howell M. Prior, a schoolboy, from drowning in part of the flooded Guadalupe River on July 2, 1932.

Rescue From Charles River

Fritz Groh of Cambridge, Mass., won a medal for saving Jean MacKinnon from drowning in the Charles River on March 12, 1933.

Robert S. Black, of Los Angeles, Calif., won a medal for saving Manna Lou Hamilton, 10, from drowning at Laguna Beach on July 29, 1931.

Joseph J. Foy, a salesman, of Trenton, N. J., won a medal for rescuing Peter Mintchwarner, a schoolboy, who was in danger from a high voltage electric wire toward which he was thrown when he sustained a shock from a high-tension wire 59 feet above the ground in a steel tower.

Extremes in 'Royalty' Meet

They Rule Winter and Spring

Left to Right—Miss Helen Beneker, Queen of Snow Sports at Mt. Ranier, and Miss Roberta Heusel, Queen of Apple Blossoms in State Festival at Wenatchee, Wash.

Coughlin Assails Administration's Tactics on Silver

Senate Investigation Shows Million Ounces Held by League Secretary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, spokesman of the Radio League of the Little Flower of Detroit, and a political factor both here and in his home city, and Miss Amy Collins, secretary-treasurer of the Radio League, in copyright articles issued from Detroit, assail the failure of the Administration "to do something for silver," and explain the reasons why the league had future contracts for 500,000 ounces of silver, as just revealed in a senatorial investigation.

Meanwhile a poll of the Senate silver bloc is in progress to determine whether silverites want to continue their drive for free silver coinage after President Roosevelt's final indication of unwillingness to place silver on a 60 per cent ratio with gold. Advance queries indicate a disposition to abandon the fight temporarily.

They Line Up

Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma announces himself satisfied "even though the President didn't go far enough."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana declares, "The President's attitude is a step in the right direction."

A good deal of back-stage discussion is going on over the Coughlin incident, and its possible political effects. The incident occurred over the week-end. Its start was the hint made by Mr. Henry L. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, some time ago, that if silver remonetization advocates were investigated some would be found personally interested in silver. Immediately Senator Arthur Robinson (R.) of Ondiana sponsored such a Senate resolution.

The silver investigation turned out to be pretty much of a "dud." Two leading advocates of silver remonetization, including Mr. Robert M. Harriss, were, it is true, on the Treasury's silver list, but Mr. Harriss explained that all the silver he held was in behalf of clients. One of the names on the extensive list was "A. Collings, Royal Oak, Mich." The Treasury found "A. Collins" held 500,000 ounces of silver futures, purchased on margin.

She Takes Blame

It now develops that Miss Amy Collins is secretary-treasurer of the League of the Little Flower, sponsor of the outspoken weekly politico-economic addresses of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, an exponent of the "do-something-for-silver school." In the past he has been a strong supporter of presidential actions, held to be inflationary.

Explanations of both Miss Collins and the Rev. Mr. Coughlin are put out from Detroit, and copyrighted. They take the ground that President Roosevelt promised to "raise American goods to the 1926 levels" and the $20,000 silver purchase was taken accordingly on the assumption that silver would rise along with other commodities. The league put up $20,000 for the purchase, Miss Collins explains, and the entire responsibility for the investment, or speculation, is hers.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin's personal statement is a vitriolic denunciation of Secretary Morgenthau. He draws a distinction between "Gentile silver" and "Jewish gold." While not actually attacking President Roosevelt, he mentions the latter's promise to boost commodity prices to the "1926 standard" and points out the long way left to go.

In political quarters there is great uncertainty over the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's weight in creating opinion. There has been a strong disposition to bow to him. Now that feeling seems to be moderating.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperation with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KPJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m.; first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m. Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-348m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., 1ZS, 1420kc-207m.

Millen-Faber Trial

Sanity Action Deferred

Defense plans for immediate consideration of the sanity of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber, shifted again today and the State continued its case in an effort to prove the trio guilty of the robbery of the Needham Trust Company and the murder of a policeman.

The State's questioning of Saul Messinger, was halted last Friday by a legal controversy understood to involve a sanity issue. It had been planned to thresh this matter out today. Up until the noon recess no action in that direction had been taken.

Miss Rose Knellar, Faber's financée, took the stand for the State to testify that Faber, following the bank holdup, had given her "a package," said by the State to contain $3580. He told her, she said, it was "wedding present to us."

Miss Knellar, on cross examination, said Faber was irritable and had a "bad temper." From the time he began to be intimate with Murton Millen, she said, he grew irritable.

The witness, who is under indictment for complicity in the robbery, admitted to defense counsel she had been promised by the district attorney that she would not be prosecuted if she testified.

Saul Messinger, schoolboy chum of Murton Millen, took the stand again to tell further of Murton's alleged confession of the crime to him in New York. Previously he had said Murton told him he had robbed a bank in Needham and had shot two policemen. Today the witness said Murton also told him of stealing the Packard car used in the hold-up and of burning it later.

Miss Knellar still wore the college fraternity pin that Faber had given her as a marriage pledge.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, State Commissioner for Public Safety, testified as to receiving the package of money from Miss Knellar.

Revolt Changes Theories of Stars, Eddington Says

Past Victories Become Jumping-Off Places for New Ideas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—Already there are indications that scientific thought about the universe in the next generation may be very different from what it is today, although the "kernel" of discoveries dating from those of Sir Isaac Newton may be preserved, according to Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, the English astronomer.

Speaking at a luncheon in his honor given by the English-speaking Union of the United States here on Saturday, Sir Arthur declared that a superficial view of the present "revolutionary" era in scientific discovery would make it appear that the work of earlier scientists was being overthrown.

"This may seem an age of revolution in science—a melting pot which is pulling to pieces the work of all forerunners," he said. "But this view is superficial. Progress is ruthless, but not indiscriminate.

Aided by the Past

"When Einstein overthrew Newton's theory, what he really did was to take Newton's plant which had outgrown its pot and transplant it in a more open field. All this new growth of science had its roots in the pot. If we see farther than our predecessors, it is because we stand on their shoulders; we cannot help giving them a few kicks as we scramble up.

"Each phase of scientific advance has contributed something whose kernel is preserved on the succeeding phase. That indeed is our ground for hope that the next generation will find something worth preserving, something that is not wholly illusory in the scientific thought of the universe as it stands today."

Sir Arthur drew for his audience a dramatic picture of the stuff that stars are made of by comparing the various densities of the materials that compose them.

Some stars are so rarefied that "you might walk about inside them without being any more aware of their substance than of the air in this room—except for the heat," he said.

The material of other stars is denser than any matter on this planet—2000 times as dense as platinum, he said.

Weight Values Differ

"Let us try to grasp what that means," he continued. "Here is a match box. We will suppose it filled with the material of the companion star of the Dog Star Sirius. Let me try to lift it. Both hands. No, it is far beyond my strength; it weighs a ton."

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, said if politicians would adopt the practice of "rigidly honest thinking" which Sir Arthur and other astronomers used in their work, the science of government would be vastly improved.

"In the sphere of mundane affairs we find the very opposite of those mental habits which are so systematically practised in the sphere of cosmic studies," he declared. "It seems to me a most extraordinary thing that while the scientist devotes such scrupulous and painstaking attention to the movement of Andromeda, in the management of our everyday affairs in public life we cease to think either clearly or honestly and at times, only too often, we even lack the moral courage to state an honest conviction."

Wink to Have First Park

Wink, Texas, oil boom town, soon is to have its first city park.

Czechs and Slovaks Quick to Gain American Ways and Language

Children Lead Way to Cultural Knowledge Unknown to Parents in the Homeland; Native Customs Fast Disappear

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Czechs and Slovaks are becoming Americanized much more quickly than most other national groups, and at the present rate, in another generation there will not be much left of the original Czech and Slovak cultures in this country, according to an article in the American Journal of Sociology.

In a study of the Czechoslovaks in America, entitled "The Passing of American Czechoslovaks," the sociology review tells how, during the decade from 1920 to 1930, the number still speaking the Czech language decreased 14 per cent, while the Slovak-speaking residents decreased 12.6 per cent. This is in spite of a large increase in total numbers due principally to children born to immigrant families in this country.

"Such a decrease occurred in no other national group except the Russians, who show a loss of 19.5 per cent," the study points out, using census figures for its authority.

There are in the United States some 491,000 foreign-born Czechoslovaks, and an addition 890,000 born in America. But their cultural influence, in spite of their numbers, has been relatively small, it is pointed out.

"The Czechoslovak waves of immigration so far have contributed most in the field of hard labor, farming and mining," the study says. "The second generation is already breaking into the cultural fields and is doing rather well in that respect. But it is questionable whether it will be ready to carry on proudly the Czechoslovak cultural heritage, though there is every reason that it should.

"The limitation imposed on the immigration and the easy Americanization of the second generation show that the Czechs and Slovaks of America will go the way of other immigrant groups, and during a course of 20 or 30 years at the most, there will not be much left of the Czech and Slovak culture patterns in the United States."

One reason apparent in the study for the quick Americanization of this group is the fact that some 90 per cent of them, on coming to this country, had a very poor educational background, and many, especially the Slovaks, could read or write but little if at all. Hence it was more natural for them, the children particularly, to turn toward English to express themselves, than to cling to their own language as so many foreign-born families do.

Some successful individuals such as the late Anton, or "Antonin" Cermak, to use the correct spelling, who as Mayor of Chicago became politically prominent, have given encouragement to racial leaders. The hope that other native sons may follow in the successes of these few is nurtured by the Czechoslovak Foreign Institute, which according to the author of the study, "systematically investigates the possibilities of improving the cultural and business contacts with the Czechs and Slovaks settled in the United States." The author of the study is Mr. Joseph Slabey Roucek, of Pennsylvania State College.

Manila Hails Quezon As Hero for His Fight To Win Independence

MANILA, P. I., April 30 (AP)—Back from Washington where he waged a long fight for Philippine independence, Mr. Manuel Quezon, president of the Insular Senate, came home today to an enthusiastic welcome from a throng of his countrymen. He arrived a few hours before convening of a special session of the Legislature to act on the island independence measure recently passed by Congress.

Mr. Quezon warned hardships might result from the granting of independence to the Philippines, declaring that "unless we can arrange an advantageous trade agreement with America it is possible we will have to revert to the handicraft stage of industry."

Steps to set up the commonwealth form of government provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act will be speeded and completed within a year, Mr. Quezon predicted. He said the Legislature formally would invite a congressional commission to visit the islands soon, in the hope first-hand information on economic conditions will lead to the desired changes in the independence measure.

Hawaii and Puerto Rico Clamor for Statehood

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—The Territory of Hawaii renewed today its demand for statehood. The sunny island's delegate in Congress, Mr. Lincoln L. McCandless, introduced a bill to this end. Simultaneously, similar demands from Puerto Rico were heard on Capitol Hill.

Both island groups, which have been under American control since the war with Spain in 1898, long clamored for statehood and now are particularly emphatic in their demands because of alleged discriminatory treatment in the Jones-Costigan sugar bill.

Gliding Popular in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 30 (By U. P.)—Gliding is rapidly becoming a popular sport in Argentina as a result of recent flights by German gliders visiting the country. Experts have made successful experimental flights, including 60 and 70-mile trips from here.

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Trin. 2343
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LANGLEY PRARIE,
Langley 144
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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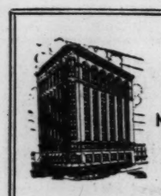
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All the Nice Girls Love a Sailor!
And The Bay has a host of intriguing models for young smartsters! Pert pancakes, sweeping brims, dashingly Spanish Cariocas! In smart new straws and becoming colors.
$3.95 to $5.95
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Quality Foods
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There's a Piggly Wiggly In Your Neighborhood
VANCOUVER—VICTORIA
CALGARY—WINNIPEG
CANADIAN WINDOW BAKERY
Products in all Vancouver Stores

Beginning Monday, May 21
the advertisements from the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which have been appearing on Tuesday, will be published on Monday.

ELLIOTT'S
STORES LIMITED
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Bay. 6000, Ker. 76, Ker. 77 Elliott 1080
1432 Commercial Dr. Chilliwack, B. C.
Highland 439 Chilliwack 3441
Langley Prairie, B. C., Langley 144
BLACKBURN'S MARKET
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"The House of Better Foods"
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INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins MAY 10
VERIFICATION OF DEPOSITS
To comply with the law we are requesting depositors to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification during the month of
APRIL

You get that "home again" feeling when you're at The Taft. This great modern hotel spares no effort to make you comfortable. Located in Times Square—New York's center of all business and social activities. 2,000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50.
HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
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THE FAVORITE NEW YORK HOTEL
OF
★ *Business Men*
★ *Young People*
★ *and Families*
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
LEXINGTON AVE., 49th TO 50th STS., N. Y. C.
800 large, outside rooms with bath, shower, radio. Near shopping, theatrical districts. Single, $2.50, double, $3.50.

COAL
COKE
SPRING PRICES
are now in force!
You can save money on next season's fuel by ordering now . . . Next winter you will appreciate this advantage. You can depend upon New England's largest retail fuel organization for the best quality—the best price—the best service.
Phone our nearest office
The Flag Fleet is ready!
METROPOLITAN COAL CO.

THE SEARCH OF SELLER "A" FOR BUYER "B"

"A" has something to sell. "B" has the money to buy. PROBLEM: "A" to find "B" and effect the exchange to mutual profit.

■

In the world of business the A's know the B's. The difficulty lies in reaching them at a cost that will not absorb all of A's profits.

■

Here's a suggestion to A:

Put on paper what you would say about your line to B if you were in B's office.

Then re-write it, boiling it down until every word has the desired emphasis and effect.

Write on another sheet the names and addresses of a dozen or twenty B's. Ask "Information" for the numbers, and get into communication.

Then repeat to each B your prepared arguments, and note the ratio of sales to calls. *What others are doing, effectively and economically, you can do.*

■

We have a force of trained consultants. They have helped plan various sales campaigns. Maybe they can help YOU, too. Their services are yours for the asking, and without obligation. Call the Telephone Manager.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Ideal of 'Giving' Stressed at Large Women's Rally

Delegates of 36 Business and Professional Clubs Meet in Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., April 30—A comprehensive program of community service was reported by the 36 clubs including 1604 members of the Nebraska Federation of Business and Professional Women at the annual convention ending here yesterday.

York announced the establishment of a milk fund. Rushville is maintaining a girl in high school, has sponsored the foundation of a county historical society, and assisted in a town clean-up campaign. Holdredge has helped to plant trees along the highway. Falls City has started a students' loan fund. Grand Island is coöperating in the formation of a public forum with discussion groups on city, state and national problems, and is helping to reorganize the community concert association.

A typical celebration of the annual national business women's week was described by Ainsworth, where the club members went to church on Sunday, gave clothing to the needy on Monday, called on shut-ins on Tuesday, gave food to the needy on Wednesday, wrote letters of cheer on Thursday, and on Friday gave a pot luck dinner, thus fulfilling the national federation slogan for the week, "We give."

Mrs. Ada K. Turple of North Platte, state education chairman, announced that 10 clubs have student-loan funds, 11 have promoted vocation guidance in their communities, six clubs have established study groups in economics, and several have given high-school vocation parties.

Events of the previous day included a dinner at which the speaker was Miss Marjorie Shuler, national corresponding secretary and member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor. Miss Shuler presented charters to two new clubs and installed the new state officers headed by Miss Ruth Menoher of Lincoln as state president.

Book Lending Only One of Its Activities

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

At the West End Branch Public Library

Upper Left—Children of Immigrants Reading at Library. Upper Right—Model Home Furnishing Taught to Young Newly Weds (Furniture—Courtesy of Jordan Marsh Co.). Above—Children Who Visited Seder Table Showing Passover Ritual, Set by Librarian.

West End Branch Library Plants Flowers and Seeds of Knowledge

Garden Protected by Children Flourishes in Area of Dingy Brick and Stone; Home-Furnishing Taught to Young Newly-Weds

Greater Boston Library Series
Third of Six Articles

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Crocuses grow in the West End, crocuses and jonquils. Later will come lilies, lilac plumes and roses. The Jewish tailor on the corner, peering through a veil of steam, praises Abraham. The Italian fruit vender breaks into a cadenza from Verdi. The Russian cobbler sighs and murmurs happily, "I remember—"

From Cambridge Street and Temple, Staniford and Green, and all the cobbled alleys of the West End, school children gaze with an air of proud protection on the green and growing things in their garden. Of course it is their garden. Miss Goldstein told them so. The "swell ladies on the hill," as they call the Beacon Hill Garden Club, gave it to them, but their librarian, ever since she took charge of the West End branch, in 1922, had dreamed of turning the unhappy-looking ground surrounding the library into a place of flowers.

Children Guard Flowers

To set out lilac bushes, ramblers, shrubs and plants, over the long period which the work required, and suffer only one mutilation of a very minor sort, in a neighborhood where, to a considerable extent, "pinching" is a frequent mode of acquisition, is a powerful indication of the immeasurable good which Miss Fanny Goldstein and her staff are achieving.

When the garden was finished they visited all the schools in the district and said, "Every boy, every girl is a committee of one to see that no harm comes to the garden." And they did a very thorough job, even to the little boy who got excited when a stranger picked a rose for his buttonhole, and he was powerless to interfere, for, he explained, "He don't belong here. He got creases in his pants."

They all bring their troubles to Miss Goldstein—the humble immigrant grocer whose daughters have had three months of college and refuse to give him any further help in the store; the unemployed, the hungry, the young couple in love whose parents have objected to their marriage; the restaurant kitchen worker whose ignorance of the law has been exploited by an unscrupulous attorney.

As Many Duties as Books

But, you will ask, does all this come within the duties of a branch librarian? Are there not enough tasks in the routine recording and lending of books, the endless details of cataloguing and filing, examining and tracing, mending, collecting, reviewing, serving the public from behind a counter, looking up references, compiling charts and statistics?

Plenty! The West End Branch has about 25,000 books in its collection. Last year it circulated 221,000 volumes, 100 per cent increase over 10 years ago. This consists of approximately 50 per cent adult material and 50 per cent juvenile. The branch is the headquarters for Jewish research in Boston. Questions from city departments, organizations, schools and individuals, regarding the Jews, come flooding in here from all parts of Massachusetts and also from other states. It possesses an extensive collection of works in Yiddish and Judaica in English.

Alert as every librarian must be to the trend of current history, Miss Goldstein is now developing an Italian and a Polish section, for the community is fast undergoing a change. Growing up as she did in the North End, where she received her library training, and watching the transmigration there, she is keenly sensitive to the sociological factors at work on the hill.

Changed Population

The branch had the highest circulation until about five years ago, when the City of Boston widened Cambridge Street. The canceled leases of the more prosperous Jewish shopkeepers caused them to move to such districts as Roxbury and Mattapan, taking with them a highly intelligent and intellectual class of reader, who never needed any guidance as to what books to read.

The large influx of Italian and Polish families, and the springing up of many little wine shops in the streets, have contributed to the greatly increased variety of service which the library must give.

While it is true that routine is sufficiently heavy to absorb a large proportion of the workers' time, the Public Library is no longer regarded as merely a storehouse for books. It is one of the most vital, most influential agencies of modern education. As Elizabeth M. Smith points out in the February Bulletin of the American Library Association, "More families are served by the public school system. An overwhelmingly greater number of families get direct service from the library than from health, fire and police departments, indispensable as these are as preventives."

Coöperate With Schools

Much time must be devoted to cooperating with the schools, to keeping pace with the topics the children are assigned, providing them with the required information to supplement their work, supplying exhibits in the form of illustrations or books.

Then, of course, the library workers have a little leisure—which they usually spend in reviewing new books, taking cultural courses at the central library, to equip them for better work; arranging mothers' group programs or lectures for the young; tending their own plants which they lend to the library or, as in the case of West End, the garden plot.

"The branch library," says Miss Goldstein, "stands for what is best in the community. The people who live around here don't know Copley Square, with its Abbey and Sargent, its Puvis de Chavannes, but they do know their local library and the Americanism that is reflected here."

When the Passover table was exhibited, with its apple and nut concoction symbolizing the clay from which the children of Isreal made Pharaoh's bricks; its horseradish and bitter herbs for the tears they shed, and its pages of unleavened bread, a small, old grandmother, not believing what her granddaughter had told her, came to the library to see with her own eyes the tribute to her race.

Gift for Christmas

As Christmas approached, and the young ladies of the Junior League began to decorate the library, Miss Goldstein wandered down the hill in search of something suitable as a center piece. En route she stopped at the little shop of Boris Mirski, a Russian, to see about a picture frame she had ordered. "What lovely thing is that?" she questioned as her eye fell on an exquisite piece of carving. "Penelope Weeping," was the answer. "And that on the other side?"

"The funeral procession of Agamemnon."

"You have no Madonna which I could use in my library exhibit?"

"I will make you one."

"But libraries are poor. I was looking for something we might borrow."

"I will make you one without charge. Some of the loveliest moments of my life have been spent in a corner of your library, watching the people come in and marveling at the interest which your things have aroused. It would be a privilege to carve a Madonna for the library." The black-lacquered, oak panel, with gold figures of the Nativity—a carved detail from Leonardo da Vinci's "Adoration of the Magi," is one of the most prized possessions of the West End Branch.

Teaches Homemaking

One outstanding service which the branch has undertaken has been its exhibition of inexpensive but tastefully planned interiors for the two or three-room apartment. Disturbed by the growing practice of buying on the installment plan, of young people's marrying without enough furniture of their own for even one room, Miss Goldstein, who had for a long time been trying to show them that a tiny home which they had paid for was a much surer foundation for a happy married life than a collection of fine furniture at $1 a week, sought the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Trade Board, through which she obtained introductions to the city department stores.

Housed in Historic Church

The three-room home daintily furnished for a total expenditure of $300, which the Jordan Marsh Company set up in the library, during "Better Homes Week" won a certificate awarded by the Massachusetts State Committee on Better Homes in America.

The building in which the library is housed was formerly the Old West Church, built in 1806 on the site of the edifice of 1737. The original served as a signal station for the American and a barracks for the British forces during the Revolutionary War. During the Civil War, Negro refugees made it a hiding place. Hand ovens and mattresses which they used were discovered but a few years ago under the buttressed roof. When Mrs. Jack Gardner wished to purchase it for a colored people's cathedral, the community, which had been paying taxes 10 years for a church where services were no longer held, appealed to the city to make it a branch library. It was thus established in 1886.

Who Said What

Points in week-end speeches:

Mr. Sanford Bates, director of the bureau of prisons of the United States Department of Justice, at Symphony Hall, Boston:

"The fundamental question in any program of penal treatment must be the protection of the public."

Mr. Roland Wilson of London in Jamaica Plain, Mass.:

"The need of the world today is not a human dictatorship, but rather the dictatorship of Christ's kingdom."

Senator James J. Davis (R.) of Pennsylvania at New Haven, Conn.:

"The codes may be doing something . . . we may not approve of, but . . . in the end we will all come out well . . . and get along all right again."

Aprons for Africans Planned in Bay State

NEW MARLBORO, Mass., April 30 (AP)—The loin cloth may be abandoned as the national costume of Africa if women of the Southfield Congregational Church have their way.

According to an announcement, the women will start Tuesday on a program for making aprons for the Africans. The announcement fails to state how many of the several million Africans it is intended to supply.

'Pesos' Is Password

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Foreigners owning real estate in Mexico valued at a minimum of 20,000 pesos are entitled to exemptions in most of the new immigration regulations, according to a recent ruling of the Ministry of the Interior. The rulings give this class of foreigners practically unlimited privilege to enter and leave the country and further declare that they are entitled to special considerations in cases where they wish to establish permanent residence in Mexico, provided that they give proof of sufficient income for subsistence.

Soviet Overture On Debt Payment Seen in Editorial

Official Paper Points Out Money Was Used for Fighting Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, April 30—The Soviet position concerning settlement of American claims was revealed for the first time on Saturday in an official industrialist newspaper, Za Industrialiatsu, in an editorial which American observers may regard as an overture for prompt settlement. The newspaper declared: "Soviet economic circles do not doubt that American initiative toward regulating the difficulties which have arisen will be cordially received in Moscow."

Doubtless expressing official views, the newspaper asserted that America actually advanced Mr. Alexander Kerensky's revolutionary Government only $125,000,000, according to the official statement of Mr. Andrew Mellon, former American Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Kerensky returned $30,000,000, leaving a total of $95,000,000. However, after Mr. Kerensky's overthrow, the American Government continued to recognize his representative, Mr. Bashmetieff, whose financial agent admitted that in 1921 he possessed cash and supplies worth $171,000,000, almost double the outstanding debt.

Since the United States did not sequester this amount and permitted its expenditure for anti-Bolshevik armies, the newspaper inquires whether Washington will ask the Bolsheviks to pay for bullets which killed their comrades. "We have too high opinion of the American people's fairmindedness to believe this," it says.

Pointing out that paragraph 14 of the American Constitution disclaims liabilities incurred by insurrectionists, the newspaper declares that the Soviet can hardly be blamed for taking similar position.

"Disregarding counterclaims for America's interventionist activities it is apparent how slight are the issues which delay and hinder Soviet-American trade development. Resumption of extensive Soviet-American relations can help political relations which aimed toward preserving peace." The newspaper says American newspapers recently reported President Roosevelt's intervention in this matter and expresses a hope that the President may solve a problem which inflexible government organizations cannot.

Nevada Grants Homesteads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—There were more homesteaders settling on Nevada state lands in the year ending April 1, 1934, than in the preceding year, according to official records showing 29 applications for entry on state lands involving 5299 acres in the current year period and 27 in the preceding year.

The Editor's Puzzle

311

"Citizen conducting lighting & Mfg having been asked to express himself not to subject to the beneficiaries of ~~federal interference~~," ~~citizenship~~ said the speaker. ~~I don't think federal law hindrance of any kind on the part of the Government should be suffered by anybody in doing such legitimate business as they can~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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Scots' New Deal Of a Century Ago Set Up a Pattern

(Continued from Page 1)

they set to work to recreate the ignorant, dissipated community.

First he would not allow any children under 10 to work in his mill. Soon he raised the age to 12. A practice of taking over large groups of children and mere infants from orphanages to tend spindles was stopped. A school was opened "for the formation of child character." Mothers at first objected to send their one-year-old babies, but, noting results, became enthusiastic, and all village children were enrolled.

By changing environment, Owen hoped to change the very nature of the adult population. Incentives of all kinds were introduced and the village began to bloom like a rose in a wilderness, and the factory made money. What was the young man's secret? Let him answer.

"Knowing by this time the influence of circumstances over human matters, my first attention was to discover the causes of evil conditions." His sense of the power of environment gave him unlimited patience and sympathy. He replaced punishment both in his schools and his mills with the friendly pointing out of a new way to do things.

Inside the mill, wonders were developing. Men and women, girls and boys, who were known to be stealing systematically, and slighting their work disastrously, soon became honest, attentive, and most anxious to please. His ingenuity is best illustrated by what he called the "silent monitor" hung on the wall beside each employee.

A wooden block painted on four sides, black on one surface, with blue, yellow and white on the otner three, was turned each night after the day's work, in such a way as to expose the color representing the quality of the individual's work and behavior for that day. If the record was poor, black appeared, if very good, white, with blue and yellow midway. Each worker knew that the boss could read records as he passed through departments.

There was also a character book in which workers knew their daily behavior was set down regularly. And such simple and effective correctives took the place of reprimands, severe punishment and even imprisonment.

Modern Utopia Blooms

As years passed grogshops disappeared, small cheap stores were replaced by marketing centers where the best food and clothing could be had at cost price, thus saving 25 per cent on the family budgets. Playgrounds took the place of streets for children and cottages, commodious and beautiful, were to be seen where unhealthy huts once stood. A hundred and fifty acres about the town were cultivated in common, and flowers bloomed in well-kept gardens. Music and dancing, games and picnics made friendly a people that had been suspicious and uncoöperative.

So sure was Robert Owen that he had found a solution for the economic and social ills of the emerging, industrial and machine age that he drew up plans for the entire nation and spent much time in London informing the House of Commons and House of Lords as to the remedy. His charm and earnestness won for him a hearing.

At one time there was so much excitement over Robert Owen's plans for a reconstructed order of society —his New Era—that his idea occupied large space in all the 16 London newspapers.

He Broadens His Scope

One morning all stage coaches going out of London were delayed 20 minutes as they were being loaded with articles and pamphlets containing Owen's speeches and essays to be distributed throughout England.

New Lanark stood before the world as a financial and educational success. Business and better living could go together: "Misformed characters" could be reformed. Why not form many such communities the world over? This he started out to do.

New Lanark

To the owners of large estates Owen appealed for one-tenth of their land for the founding of other New Lanarks of about 2000 people in each. To mill owners, he urged that they should be satisfied with 5 per cent return on their investment and join in the building in the New Society. To leaders of thought he put "the all-importance of education in its true meaning, for forming a good character, not merely for the present period, but permanently and universally for the human race."

To all these things they listened intently and then said, as one put it typically:

Wrong in the Aggregate

"Each of your propositions is true individually, but as they lead to conclusions contrary to our education, habits, and practices, they must in the aggregate be erroneous!"

But Owen, rejected by the people of power, did not give up his vision. However, he changed his viewpoint and decided that the people themselves must own and run their mills and villages. This was the birth of the coöperative idea. He helped start the first coöperative store and launched a coöperative village named "Harmony."

He turned his eyes with hope toward America, came over and was invited to address a joint session of Congress, bought land and helped launch a village in Indiana.

In the story of New Lanark we have, then, a Utopia actually brought to earth but far from fulfilled. A world dotted over with busy enlightened villages was the picture Owen gave his life for—just 100 years ago!

Are the "subsistence homesteads" of the New Deal about to carry on Robert Owen's work?

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Panchen Lama Plans Trek Back to Tibet

HANGCHOW, China, April 30 (AP)—The Panchen Lama, exiled former spiritual leader of Tibet, is returning to that mysterious land, possibly to succeed the late Dalai Lama as official ruler, it was announced yesterday.

After 50 days of continuous prayer, the Panchen Lama will set out on the 3000-mile overland journey for the mountainous reaches of central Asia, from where he was expelled in 1924.

His projected return was revealed at the opening session of the national Buddhist convention here, over which the Panchen Lama, decked in the silken robes of the Buddhist order, is presiding.

His return would be regarded as highly significant to Central Asian politics. Tibet has been without an official ruler since the Dalai Lama passed on last September. Serious unrest has been reported in the land. Both India and China are vitally concerned.

Ostensibly the purpose of the Panchen Lama's visit will be to establish closer relations between Tibet and China, which have been strained for some years.

Rate Cuts Charged To Woman Skipper

SEATTLE, Wash., April 30 (AP)—The only woman steamboat operator on Puget Sound chuckled yesterday and said,

"Just a lot of boloney."

Mrs. Anna G. Grimison, president and general manager of the Skagit River Transportation Company, was referring to the action of the state department of public works in complaining that she paid no attention to schedules, rates, rules or regulations in getting business.

The department added that Mrs. Grimison "continually is violating the department's tariff and rate schedules and has been guilty of unjust discrimination and unreasonable preferences as between shippers." Mindful that it is not always good form to discuss one's defense before trial, Mrs. Grimison remarked that she "hadn't much to say," when asked for comment on the department's action. Then she laughed.

Writes Name for Six Hours

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 30 (By U.P.)—Finance Minister Gustavo Ross holds the Chilean administrative record for "cleaning up his desk." Returning from a recent holiday cruise, he found more than 1200 decrees and documents awaiting his signature. Taking off his coat at 10 a. m., he signed through the stack by 4 p. m. Then he drove to Vina del Mar for the weekend.

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Early American Speaks Through Them

Participants in Folk Lore Festival

Upper Left—Bruno Hoffmeyer, Michigan Lumberjack Fiddler. Upper Right—Terry Allen, a Clog Dancer From Michigan Lumber Camps—Bottom—Faye, Bill, Sarah and Clarence Barker, Folk Song Singers.

Early-Day Songs and Dances Revived at St. Louis Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30—American life as it has been played and danced and sung from earliest times reached a new height in popular interest here yesterday with the opening of the first national folk festival ever to be held in the United States.

Eager groups from North and South and from East and West joined in exchange of folklore music and songs. Capacity audiences, which mean more than 7000 persons, including many who hardly knew what to expect, attended both performances and by the enthusiastic applause which time and again filled the Music Hall of St. Louis' new municipal auditorium and community center made it clear that American folk art, far from being a thing of the past, has a lively present and future.

Historically speaking, the opening day's participating groups laid the basis for the rest of the festival, which is to continue through May 2. Elaborate Indian dances and ceremonials demonstrated that the original Americans had a rich folk life long before the white man came.

Represented an Old Era

Old French and Spanish folk songs and play-acting bore testimony of the contributions of the early explorers and pioneers, while Negro spirituals and religious folk songs from the South represented a homely culture as American as the soil in which it has flourished.

In red illumination suggesting the camp fires of their ancestors, elaborately decorated members of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes of Norman, Okla., sang the love songs and performed gourd and shin dances as did their braves of old. Including Mopope, Tsa-To-Ke, Asah and other preservers of the ancient art of the Indians of the Southwest, this group appeared under the direction of Mr. O. B. Jacobson of the University of Oklahoma school of art.

Nearly 100 descendants of early French settlers at Vincennes, Ind., and St. Genevieve, Mo., joined in presenting old French songs that have never been published, and La Guignolo, a festive custom which has been traced to the Isle of Rhodes before the Christian era. Dressed in the quaint clothes of French pioneers of the Old Northwest Territory, the gesticulating singers and dancers from Vincennes, after presenting a group of songs collected by Miss Cecilia Berry, one of their number, remained to welcome the troupe of merrymakers from Missouri's oldest town. This group came in weird and comical costumes, headed by a band of vivacious fiddlers.

1000 Sing Spirituals

In addition to the spirituals, sung only as Negroes can sing them by a chorus of 1000 voices from St. Louis, and Spanish songs, the opening program included a Spanish folk play, "Los Pastores," a sixteenth-century mystery play of the shepherds at the birth of Jesus, presented by a male quartet and players from Albuquerque, under direction of Mr. Arthur Campa, director of research in the University of New Mexico. Others on the opening program were the Old Harp Singers of Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. Elmer George of East Calais, Vt., who sang folk songs of his State.

The Nashville group, which sang old religious folk songs, appeared under the sponsorship of Dr. George Pullen Jackson of Vanderbilt University. Mr. George's ballads were introduced by Helen Hartness Flanders of Springfield, Vt., archivist of Vermont folk songs, who said they originated in some country parlor, or on some back stoop or in some hayfield overlooking the river valley.

The president of the National Folk Festival is Mr Maurice Weil, St. Louis merchant and philanthropist. The chairman of its National Advisory Committee is Prof. Paul Green of the University of North Carolina, and its director is Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott of St. Louis, whose idea it was.

Peaches of Delaware Bloom Despite Cold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., April 30—The blossoming of Delaware peach orchards refutes the earlier prophesies that the trees would be barren of fruit—owing to the cold of last winter. Hitherto it was contended that ten degrees of cold was the extreme limit of endurance for peaches and it was inferred that the below zero cold of last January and February had destroyed all hope for the peaches.

The warmer weather of the last few days indicates that there may be a third of the average yield. Delaware peaches, however, have yielded the palm for profit and abundance to apples. The output of Delaware orchards has dropped from 9,000,000 baskets, which was the record in the earlier times, to 700,000 baskets the average of recent years.

New U. S.-Mexican Pact to Simplify Paying of Claims

Convention and Protocol Is Regarded as Way to Quick Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Signing of a new convention and protocol between the United States and Mexico calling for a lump sum agreement on the more than $900,000,000 indemnity asked by citizens of both countries seems designed to settle and adjust amicably claims pending between the two countries through a simpler procedure than their submission to a mixed claims commission. The protocol contemplates:

1. Resumption of activities by agencies of two governments for preparation and exchange, to be completed within a period of two years, of the pleading and briefs covering the claims of the respective nations.

2. Appointment by each government of an outstanding national jurist for examination and appraisal of the claims based on the pleadings and briefs presented by each agent.

3. Conclusion after the two-year period referred to above of a convention for final settlement of the claims of the two governments that have been appraised by the two national commissioners.

Rules of procedure to be followed by the agents of both governments are also fixed. For the convention the basis of agreement is a general average of the percentage of settlements made by the Government of Mexico with European governments in the adjustment of similar claims.

The convention when ratified will automatically abolish the special claims commission and will make each country administrator of the final amount agreed upon by both countries. Citizens of the United States will then deal directly with the United States Government and Mexican citizens with the Mexican Govenment, thus eliminating the international phase which has added to the complication.

The protocol calls for extension of the general claims commission which was created Sept. 8, 1923, and which met formally for the first time in Mexico City in August of 1924.

Kansas Has 24 New Airports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan. — Twenty-four Kansas towns have new airports as a result of work under the CWA. The fields were built under an agreement that the cities receiving them would maintain them five years. All have runways at least one-half mile long.

PICTURE HAT

In fine Straw. Sailor crown, brim edged ribbon with fancy band. Black, Brown, Natural, Cabbage, Pink, Red, Burnt, Navy and Eros. Sizes: 6⅝, 6⅞ and 7⅛. Price 18/9

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Charming Picture Hat, brim of Satin Feather Straw. Flat crown in Organdi with narrow bow to tone. Black, Brown, Burnt, Natural, Cabbage, Pink, Red, Navy, Eros and Yacht Blue. Sizes 6⅝, 6⅞ and 7⅛. Price..... 18/9

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Nye Asks Pertinent Questions About Arms and Armaments In His New England Speeches

Caddies Out at Stoneham, Striking for a 25-Cent Raise; Leather Workers Declare Day's Holiday; Minister Forgot to Change His Clock

Arms Investigation

Spotlight Is Focused

Wars inspired to sell munitions, armaments turned against soldiers from the countries where they were made, are growing charges from war-tired peoples who see more wars in the making.

Where lobbies would have smothered attempts for investigations a few years ago, aroused public opinion has made even munition lobbyists retire, has brought the United States Senate into action with a complete investigation approved.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, chief spokesman for the Senate in this drive, has been swinging around the country holding mass meetings. As the spotlight which has turned so relentlessly on bankers, banking and the stock market swings onto the munition makers, Spotlighter Nye, speaking at New Haven, brings the beam into sharp focus by giving the inquisitorial program.

Chief questions:

What part of the federal tax dollar "feathers the nest" of the munition makers?

Is there collusion between armament makers in bidding on naval contracts?

Do the munition makers send their "supersalesmen" to various parts of the world to build up ill-feeling against the United States?

Is it true that the munition makers attempted to sabotage the Pan-American Conference recently held at Montevideo?

What are the holdings of New York banking interests in munition stocks?

How is it that South American countries which have defaulted on their bonded indebtedness are able to pay American munition makers in cash?

Are the munition makers liberal contributors to American patriotic societies?

Who owns the stocks of the munition companies?

Have the leaders of public opinion in this country stock in these companies?

The President

Summer Ports

Sure sign of summer is lively guessing where the President will spend his vacation.

New England has been summer host to many Presidents. President Roosevelt, enthusiastic sailor, will unquestionably summer on the water. Marblehead has been rumored as the location of this year's summer White House. Today it is announced that his son, James, has leased a large house at Marion, Mass., for the summer.

Marion is a fine summer port. Son James is a constant companion of the President on his seafaring trips. So today Marion is considered as at least a regular port of call for the President if the William Bullivant estate which James Roosevelt has leased does not actually become the summer White House.

It will not be Marion's first time as host to a President. Grover Cleveland wrote his second inaugural address in the Old Stone Studio in that town—a striking example of the rare old stone buildings built by early New England settlers.

Education

Incoming Chancellor

When the S. S. Excambion steamed up to its berth at Hoosac Terminal, Boston, this morning, she brought a definite, encouraging and constructive message to American Jews. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, chancellor of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, in America for a series of conferences with the American members of the university's board of governors.

He pictured Palestine as the cultural and spiritual center for Jews of all nations. Not all Jews want to live in Palestine. Palestine will hold only a fraction of the Jews now living in all nations. But a home land, with a great Jewish university, would provide a focal point around which Jewish thought might rally.

The Hebrew University in Jerusalem will during the coming year add 20 scholars and scientists to its staff. Jewish scholars with international reputations, whose work with other universities has been stopped for racial and religious reasons will come to Palestine to help build up the promised cultural center.

Circus

Big Day Before

Thousands of small boys congregated around Boston Garden today. They overflowed into side streets. Police had trouble keeping them from the railroad yards. Huge flaming posters on the building, the clanking of shifting red and gold cars and the noises and smell that mean just one thing, told the story. The circus was in town!

Unloading the animals is better than seeing the circus to some boys. Agile ones can, by climbing fences, see much. Scenes gained by climbing have a sweeter taste. Boston's small boys were out for tasting today. Tomorrow the big parade begins. But today is just as big in its own way.

Recreation

Monstrous Tunnys

Maine has found her salt-water Cinderella. Out of the kitchen of the fisherman's scorn has gone the horse mackerel, a finny monstrosity with the disposition of an ocelot, the habits of a renegade and the character of a hyena. And in his place is found the tunny, king of the game fish, a lordly prize for anglers to be pursued by yachts and power boats.

California — where the whales are golden and the fruits of sea and land are supposed to be finer and bigger than any other fruit anywhere—may have something to do with it. Out there, when they catch a tunny, or tuna, they raise loud shouts of glee if the weight of the fish is as much as 250 pounds.

Maine tilts a disdainful nose at such figures. The Maine tunny of that size is a puny fellow. A big one will run as high as 1500 pounds. And Maine, taking a leaf out of California's book of publicity, is paging the transformation of the horse mackerel into the tunny. They look for a lot of fishermen with yachts and motorboats to use Maine ports this summer in the quest of the newly christened tunny.

Recovery

Without Benefit of Easter

Trimmed of its usual Easter business this year, April still made a gain in retail sales over the April of a year ago.

Mr. William Henry Smith of the Massachusetts Retail Sales Index, reporting to Mr. P. A. O'Connell, state director for the National Emergency Council, expresses delight that there is gain to show, since Easter purchases were made in March this year, leaving April facing a tremendous handicap.

Worcester led the parade with the amazing gain of 32.2 per cent. Lawrence came next with a gain of 26.3 per cent.

Strikes

Holiday Militant

A "holiday," with some promise of fireworks but no banners, was called by 10,000 leather workers in Lynn, Salem, Peabody and Danvers today. During the holiday, scheduled to last 24 hours, the manufacturers will think over worker demands for a 25 per cent wage increase, while the workers will consider plans for a strike.

None of the tannery towns want a strike. The communities still feel the pinch occasioned by the protracted strike of a year ago. The workers do not want a strike, but they do want the wage increase. The employers do not want the strike, neither do they want to accede to the workers' demands.

Mr. Edward F. Pierce, Peabody police chief stands by, ready to close all liquor stores at the first sign of violence.

Fireworks and firewater do not mix.

* * *

Two-Bit War

A 75-cent peace reigns today on the links of the Unicorn Country Club at Stoneham, Mass., where a $1 militancy disrupted the golf of members yesterday. Striking caddies demanding a 25-cent advance over the prevailing price of 75 cents a round were replaced by a fresh batch of club carriers. The two factions met on the greens in brief battle. There was squaring-off instead of teeing-off on the first green. Caddies instead of balls filled the water hazards.

Today peace reigns with a shake-up in the ranks of the caddies in order. The Unicorn Country Club officials lay the blame on older boys who, outgrowing the work, desired higher wages without changing jobs.

Time

Late Minister

Yesterday the congregation of the Presbyterian Church at West Somerville were in their pews at 10:30 sharp.

The organ prelude finished, the congregation settled quietly back awaiting their minister. Five minutes passed. The pulpit was still empty. Another five minutes passed. Still nothing happened. Heads began to crane, people fidget. The minister was still absent. While a hymn was being sung a messenger was dispatched to learn the reason for delay. The pastor was found in his study glancing over his literature. He hastened to the church, mounted to the pulpit and said, rather sheepishly, "I was going on the Lord's time. I forgot about daylight saving time."

The congregation beamed a bit triumphantly.

City

Overseers Out

Two Boston officials today slipped off the municipal harness. They are Mr. S. E. Hecht and Mr. William H. Taylor, members of the Board of Overseers of the Public Welfare. Their terms, with those of two other members, expired today. They notified Mayor Mansfield that they did not wish to be reappointed.

Mr. Hecht, who has been serving as chairman, has been on the board 25 years. He was appointed by the late Mayor George Hibbard, who, like the present Chief Executive, was a reformer. Mr. Hecht deserted the fold under Mayor Nichols when the latter, during his administration, sliced a sizable chunk off the poor relief funds just before Christmas. He returned under Mayor Curley. Slipping out this time, Mr. Hecht said to Mayor Mansfield, "I wish your administration every success."

Miscellaneous

Reunion in Boston

Propellers of a huge ocean liner churn the waters around Commonwealth Pier.

"Lower away," bellows a husky mate. Chains clank. The gangplank falls. Crowds rush the pier. On tiptoe they scan the decks.

"Mother!" pierces the clatter and the chatter of the throng. And down from the decks of the White Star liner Britannic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway, Mrs. Nellie Gillispie walks into the arms of her daughter whom she has not seen for 23 years.

* * *

Gas Tax Avoided

There is one way to see the country free of charge . . . and that is by pedaling a bicycle. At least that is how five Newton, Mass., girls decided to look over the scenery on Cape Cod. Last week-end they pedaled from Newton to Sagamore and return—a distance of 140 miles. It took them 12 hours to complete the trip one way.

Tension in France Shown by Rioting After By-Election

Close Balloting at Mantes Indicates Strength of Cabinet's Opponents

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 30—The significantly explosive tension that underlies the present political situation in France was revealed by the serious rioting which followed the by-election yesterday at Mantes, near here.

Disappointed at the defeat of M. Gaston Bergery, organizer and chief of the "Common Front Against Fascism," Left Extremists besieged and stoned the hotel in which M. Roger Sarret, Conservative candidate, was celebrating his victory. A number of rioters and mobile guards were wounded in the fighting which lasted several hours.

M. Bergery had resigned from the Chamber of Deputies after formation of the Doumergue Government's national union and organized a political league of its opponents. The electoral contest thus symbolized the broader conflict between supporters of the present Cabinet who wish to retain the existing order in France and more radical elements who seek to modify it profoundly in the direction of Socialism.

M. Bergery was defeated by only 299 votes, the poll being Sarret 8788, Bergery 8489. In 1932 M. Bergery defeated M. Sarret by about 1500 votes. The significance of the election therefore is less a victory for the national government than an indication that in what may be considered the average French community, the sentiment of the day appears to be about evenly divided between supporters and opponents of the present régime.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith; drawings by and after Rubens. Etchings by Mary Cassatt; modern American prints; illustrations of the nineties; paintings, prints and drawings by Whistler; "The Artist's Mother," by Whistler. Through May 13.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m., music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 5, through July 29, admission free, and music at 2.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Water colors and drawings by André Derain.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions include water-color paintings of native birds by John Smith; North American shore birds, hand carved in wood, by Robert W. Means; a miniature habitat group of birds modeled in clay by Miss Margaret Baldwin; Mexican pottery. North American Indian beadwork and pottery, and Chinese and Japanese carvings will also be exhibited.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Decorated trays and boxes by Charles F. Feurer. Through May 5.

Fine Arts Theater—Stained glass window history of electricity in civilization. Through May 5.

Du Buron Studio—Exhibition of paintings. Through May 10.

Myles Standish Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by New England artists. Oils by Francis B. Libby, Charles H. Richert, Alphonse Shelton. Water colors by Robert Charles Haun and Stephen Youdowsky. Also pastels by F. G. Kyle.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Medici Book & Print Shop—Exhibition of Medici Prints.

Vose Galleries—General exhibition of oils.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape—Collection of hand-colored reproductions of early maps of Boston, Cambridge and other New England towns. Through May 12.

Copley Society — Exhibition of paintings in water colors by Marion E. Dougherty. Through May 4. Paintings and prints by Gretchen Cook. May 7 through May 18

Children's Art Center—Paintings by Allan Crite. Through May 8.

Junior League Gallery—Exhibition of portrait drawings in charcoal and crayon by Elizabeth Fuller. Through May 5.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of work done by the Boston Trade School pupils. Through May 7.

Boston Art Club—Oils and water colors by members. Through May 5.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Elizabeth Lee. Also exhibition by Carl Gordon Cutler and Charles Hovey Pepper. Through May 19.

Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A.—Water colors, oil paintings, pastels and wood-carving by Vasileos Kapousouz, James Lemp and Howard Foote. Through May 6

Boston Events

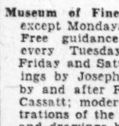
TONIGHT

Theaters

"BIOGRAPHY" (Hollis). Irene Purcell. 8:30.

"THE CIRCUS GIRL" (Colonial). Yiddish musical comedy, with Molly Picon. 8:30.

Movies



E. ARTS—"Dawn to Dawn," an American production with a cast of three, and fine photography. "Mirages de Paris," a fast-moving French story of a runaway boarding school girl involved in all sorts of difficulties in the capital. 1, 3:05, 5:30, 7:35, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Thurston, the magician, mystifies the audience with ladies sawed in two, levitated, vanished overhead and what not, and many other of his best illusions. On the screen, "We're Not Dressing," with Bing Crosby, Gracie Allen and George Burns shipwrecked on a tropical island. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Pomp and Circumstance." 11 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:35, 10:15.

STATE—"Sorrell and Son," with H. B. Warner. 12:20, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 10:05.

TREMONT—Evelyn Laye in "Waltz Time," a screen version of Johann Strauss' "Fledermaus." 10, 11:28 a. m., 1:16, 3:04, 4:52, 6:20, 8:02, 9:56.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "As the Earth Turns." A well acted and directed screen adaptation of the New England novel of this name. Also Zasu Pitts in "Three on a Honeymoon." Fenway at 2:05, 4:36, 7:16, 9:56. Paramount at 9, 11:37 a. m., 2:07, 4:44, 7:14, 9:51.

KEITH'S—"Catherine the Great," with Elizabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. Colored Silly Symphony cartoon, too. 10, 11:55 a. m., 1:53, 3:53, 5:53, 7:53, 9:53.

UPTOWN — Will Rogers acts in perfectly natural manner in the very effective screen version of "David Harum." Also Gene Raymond in "Coming Out Party." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:53.

ORPHEUM—Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in the hospital story, "Men in White." Vaudeville includes Punch and Judy show. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

BOSTON—Mystery play, "The Crime Doctor," with Otto Kruger, and "Finishing School," with Ginger Rogers. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Cougar"; Pop-eye cartoon; color musical comedy; "Gibraltar"; newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Puppet show: "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." Given in English in Mr. Punch's Workshop, 71 Chestnut Street. 8.

TOMORROW

CIRCUS—Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Combined Circus. First performance at 2. Boston Garden.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Enjoyment of Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—First late afternoon walk. Meet on 5:30 Arlington Heights car at Harvard Square subway; for walk to Rock Meadow.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Guest speakers, Robert Ringling and Fred Bradna of the circus. Following lunch in Hotel Statler at 12:30.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Farm reports.....	Popular pianist....	Yankee Singers....	CBS dance music..
6:15	Monitor Views News..	Home Gardener....	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch.....
6:30	The Singing Lady....	"Frank Merriwell".	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
6:45	Little Orphan Annie...	Talk on India.....	Bob White.....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Irene Beasley, songs.	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	U. S. Army Band.....	skits; music.....	Reports; music....	"Bobby Benson"....
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Reports; speaker..	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	Frolics; vocal trio;	vocal program....	Tito Guizar.....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	dance orchestra ..	CBS dance music..	Reports; news.....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie.....	Gene and Glenn....	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Music by Gershwin..	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air..	Finance talk.....
7:45	Nature League.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boske Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Jan Garber and his	"Rent and Ro-	CBS soloist; orch..	Radio Mystery....
8:15	dance orchestra.....	mance," drama ..	Edwin C. Hill.....	Keyb'rd Fantasies..
8:30	Jewish celebration....	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby, bari-	College and Home,
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch....	Daly's Orchestra.	tone; Grier Orch..	Institute talk....
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle;	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	chorus; orch.....	Organ recital.....
9:30	20th Century Ideas....	Ship of Joy, with	Rapee Orch.; guest	Local dance music
9:45	Local dance music.....	Hugh B. Dobbs....	soloists; comedy..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Walter Damrosch's	Gene Arnold; solo-	Fabien Sevitzky &	Wayne King and
10:15	Orchestra; John B.	ists; orchestra....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Kennedy, speaker...	"Mother's Day"...	Nick Parkyakakas.	Evan Evans; con-
10:45	Three Blue Notes.....	NBC harp soloist..	Reports; music....	cert orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; sports talk..	Forecasts; talks...	Yankee News Serv-	Philippine Indepen-
11:15	Local dance music.....	News; dance music	ice; dance music.	dence acceptance.
11:30	News; "Power of Mon-	Bill Scotti and	CBS dance music..	Sign off.....
11:45	ey," Rep. Gray, Ind.	his orchestra....	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, Current Questions Before Congress, Senator Arthur E. Capper, Kansas.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:45 WEEI, Al Bernard, the Minstrel Man.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: "No False Economy in Education," address.
2:00 WAAB, Speakers from First Annual New England Safety Conference.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Canada.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album, program of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Philadelphia, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; Huger Elliott; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Reviving Local Government: "Suburban Troubles," NBC speakers' forum.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WAAB, Charles Dennee's "Half Hour With the World's Composers."
8:30 WBZ, Vocalians: Conrad Thibault; Lois Bennett; Salter's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Abe Lyman's Orchestra; Accordiana; vocal soloists.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloists; vocal trio; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra, with guest film players.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Promenade: Ray Perkins; Landt Trio and White; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "Blossom Time," with Gladys Swarthout, James Melton, Frank McIntyre and other soolists, players, choir and orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WBZ, Spelling Bee between Washington official women and newspaper women.
10:30 WAAB, "World's Largest Industrial Choir," Thomas Lewis, conductor, from Orchestra Hall, Detroit.
10:45 WAAB, "Conflict," drama written by T. S. Stribling.
11:15 WAAB, Spelling Bee between Washington official women and newspaper women.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Will May Day Be Pink?

The sun will rise tomorrow on a world somewhat tense, somewhat apprehensive over what the next 24 hours may bring. It will be "International Labor Day" or "May Day" when Communists march, when disgruntled groups pour out of the back streets and converge on the city common. And the public may be a bit dismayed that there seems to be so much dissatisfaction in their fair land; they will blame it on the "reds"—and there will be several investigations urged by zealous patriots.

* * *

Parades of labor, communistic, student and patriotic demonstrators will converge on the Boston Common. Speeches will start about 12 o'clock. As a sedative for the demonstrators, 250 Boston policemen will mobilize on the Common to hold an exhibition drill with blank cartridges. As these boys of Commissioner Hultman "do their stuff," they will cock a watchful eye at the demonstrators. Near by will be a patrol wagon, filled with lethal weapons, tear-gas bombs, riot guns and night sticks.

* * *

Pro and Contra

The Communists will try to mobilize the Boston school children to march in their parade, it is understood. The National Student League, constituted of the Boston college chapters, will demonstrate against Fascism (its effect on art and culture), against militarism, and for compulsory unemployment insurance. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will hold a counter-demonstration, to be addressed by former Mayor Curley and Gen. Smedley Butler, former leader of the Marines.

* * *

Not exactly a May pole festival in the old bucolic tradition, this world-around upwelling is a challenge. It cannot be met by blaming it all on agitators. Agitators cannot agitate thoroughly satisfied people. Publicity-seeking politicians or fanatically immature patriots may try to meet the situation by beating the leaders over the head. These demonstrations are really challenges to intelligent people, free from phobias and "isms," to find out what is wrong with the social system that so many of its members should have so many grievances.

* * *

Job Insurance Needed

Two years for the police chiefs, a decade for the criminal!

The average time that the police chiefs of the American cities sit at their desk is just a little more than two years. Because they are appointed by politicians, these police heads are really transient, pouring in and pouring out before their jobs are half done or their machinery installed.

As the nation rails against crime, its $14,000,000,000 cost, and its power to evade the law, the doors of thousands of police stations are constantly opening to let out police heads, clutching the blueprints of their unfinished plans of attack on crime. This rapid turnover, which cripples any system of law enforcement, exists because the politicians will not relax their grip on the police heads and guarantee them tenure of office during good behavior.

I think the arrangement should be reversed. Dillinger, the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby, "Al" Capone, Jack "Legs" Diamond all have had a tenure of office in excess of two years. Instead of whisking the police heads out of office, would it not be possible to extend their tenureship and reduce that of the criminal?

* * *

The public would be the winner if the Massachusetts Legislature should scrap most of the proposed police bill and pass just that provision guaranteeing police heads life tenure of office. Police Commissioner Hultman of Boston and criminal authorities everywhere have decided that it is the most needed reform in the whole police system. The question appears to be: Must competent police chiefs fold up their desks while the criminal stays on the jub?

* * *

Most Unusual, Indeed

Governor Ely probably will not be at the State House this week. He is continuing his strange resurgence of speaking engagements, one before a loan company in New York City on Wednesday and the other before the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday.

The Governor's speaking activity is not exactly what one would expect from a man about to step into political obscurity. Every time Governor Ely speaks he gets further away from obscurity, whether you like what he says or not.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Partridge & Cooper
Limited
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
TWO POPULAR LINES
The Referee Housekeeping Book 2/-
The Referee Investment Account Book
5/-, 9/6, 14/6
191-192 FLEET STREET
LONDON, E. C. 4, ENGLAND
A large selection of SWAN FOUNT PENS always in stock.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in the north and west portions tonight and in the east portion Tuesday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in the south portion tonight.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds, and weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers are probable over the north portion during the early part of the week, and general showers are expected about Friday; it will be cooler Tuesday and Tuesday night, slightly warmer in the middle of the week and cooler at the end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	50	New Orleans	56	62
Bermuda	64	68	New York	46	50
Chicago	56	76	Norfolk, Va.	52	60
Denver	52	78	Philadelphia	46	62
Helena, Mont.	40	64	St. Louis	52	72
Jacksonville	66	76	St. Paul	66	84
Kansas City	58	80	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	48	64
Miami, Fla.	78	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern daylight saving time April 30.
B—Maximum April 29.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:51 p. m., Tuesday 1 a. m.
Height of tides 10.9 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:11 p. m.

New Nationalism Adds to Task Of Seekers of Peace

Carnegie Endowment and Other Agencies See Wide Opportunities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30 — Development of exaggerated nationalism throughout the world has increased the opportunities of such unofficial agencies as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to further the objectives of internationalism, according to the annual report of that body, just issued.

"The resurgence in many countries of ideas of exaggerated nationalism is making it more and more difficult for governments to deal officially with their international problems," the report stated, "and the opportunities are correspondingly increasing for quiet, unobtrusive, but effective use by the endowment of its offices of good will and friendly advice. This development of the endowment's rôle has been as surprising as it was unexpected."

The report was released by Dr James Brown Scott, secretary of the endowment. Disclosing its annual expenditures as $648,562, the report commented upon the inadequacy of the endowment's income to carry out the expanding work of the organization. An added demand due to depreciation in foreign currencies was met by a supplementary appropriation of $50,000.

Because of the many requests for financial assistance from the endowment, the report restated the policy of the Carnegie organization, which was declared to be not a money-granting body but an operating body. It operates directly through its own agencies or through those that have become substantially its own through the "spirit and method of coöperation."

The Dance

Miriam Winslow

A pupil's recital is something like an art exhibition—where there are too many pictures on the walls and a few things without merit slip past the jury. But there are compensations.

Miss Miriam Winslow's Review of the Dance by her pupils, in the Repertory Theater on Saturday afternoon and evening, was valuable for several reasons. It establishes her place in the community, shows what she has done for the young people committed to her instruction, and in her own solos reveals her ability as a dancer.

The childish grace of little girls in lyrical dance patterns is agreeable to watch. They are pleased and happy and so are their parents. Beginning early, so much are they contributing toward a world in which everybody will dance.

As Miss Winslow's school has departments for every form of dancing, there was wide variety in too great a length, in the program. The artist must find her own métier. The teacher must guide the pupil to hers. Everything was done with care and finish. The costumes were sumptuous, the lighting and stage effects right. In "Gothic Line," a new composition, danced by Miss Winslow and her concert group in white nun-like robes, the décor was expensive, the grouping interesting and expressive and the whole a striking spectacle. In the Chopin Suite, which had very lovely moments, Miss Elizabeth Waters stood out as a dancer of distinction.

Perhaps the weakest spots were in the Spanish dancing, which need more fire to the varied rhythms. But one can hardly expect to find gypsy violence in a débutante.

Miss Winslow's work, both as dancer and teacher, is constructive and important in helping a fuller dance-consciousness to flourish in Boston.

M. L.

Quincy Police to Erect 50-Watt Radio Station

Police of Quincy, Mass., have been granted authority by the Federal Radio Commission to erect a 50-watt station to operate in the short and ultra-short waves.

Three of the waves allotted them are above and three are below the amateur ultra-short wave band of five meters.

FIFINELLA
Court Dressmakers
GOWNS
made to measure
from 8½ guineas
HATS
fitted on the head
from 2 guineas
98, Gloucester Place
Portman Square, London, W. 1

HOLDRON
General Drapers and House Furnishers
BALHAM, S. W. 12
Whitsuntide Novelties
and
Holiday Wear
Lotus and Delta Shoes
110-148 HIGH ROAD, BALHAM

Boston Snapshots

Joint Dog—A white dog bore a blue ribbon. At his head stood a small girl. At his tail stood her smaller brother. Bending over his notebook a reporter from a morning paper talked to their mother. "Ah," said he, "Mary and lamb stuff, eh? Dog follows boy to school. Waits for him outside—"

The boy in question stopped moving from one foot to another and spoke up bravely. "Sure he does—it's my dog as much as hers—I'll tell you about him if you like!"

"Now, sonny," broke in his maternal parent, "remember to be a little gentleman. It's nice for a girl to have the prize." The boy lapsed into silence—though obviously unconvinced. The reporter and his colleagues moved on.

The dog in question was one of the prize winners at the first meeting of the Junior Kennel Club, which was held on the Common on Saturday morning. Children from all parts of the city and its suburbs were on hand with dogs, large and small, thoroughbred and of mixed ancestry. The title of best dog of all the 50 exhibited was won by a white English setter belonging to Olive and Robert Carrig of 397 Belmont Street, Belmont.

* * *

Dirty Dog—What chance does a white pup, which has recently rolled on a dusty path, have in a dog show? That was the problem which perplexed three small boys on their way to the Junior Kennel Club Show. As we passed through the Public Garden we saw their solution. Two of them were holding the Pomeranian in position on the shore of the lake. The other was rapidly baling water with his hands and splashing it on the unwilling victim—and the two assistants at the bath.

* * *

Hocus and Pocus—Two little red gentlemen, the Messrs. Hocus and Pocus were an important feature of Jane Thurston's childhood. "Of course I never saw them actually," she told us, "but just the same they seemed as real to me as Santa Claus and fairy godmothers may be to other youngsters. I used to think that my father could do practically anything, and Hocus and Pocus were the good friends and helpers of all magicians, he told me.

"When he would suddenly produce an ice cream cone for me, out of the thin air—and then just as suddenly make it vanish for a minute or two when my mouth was watering for it—it was always Hocus and Pocus who hid it and then brought it into his hand for me again. He was continually kidding me that way.

"I thought that there really wasn't a thing that he couldn't do if he wanted to. You should have heard the tales about him that I told the other children—and I really believed them, too!"

* * *

For several years now, though, Jane has been learning all her father's "tricks of the trade," and has been appearing with him in his performances. "I can remember how scared I felt at my first show," she said. "It was right here in Boston, at the Colonial Theater. But I soon got over that. After all, confidence and quick thinking are the important things in our business. As soon as you develop them everything goes along perfectly."

Miss Thurston may carry on with her father's famous show when he retires. If she does, she will be almost the only woman among the ranks of first-class magicians. Their present tour has taken them all over the United States and Canada, and Jane Thurston says she is quite ready for two or three months' vacation, with plenty of tennis and swimming, at their home on Long Island.

* * *

Arabian Nights in Maine?—Haroun al Raschid may not visit Old Orchard next summer, but at least someone in Baghdad knows about the charms of Maine. The State of Maine Publicity Bureau has just received a request from that romantic city of "The Thousand and One Nights Entertainments" asking for copies of state publicity literature. Whether the inquirer intends to leave the Near East and go "Way Down East" for his vacation is not known. But at least the Maine Publicity Bureau is more than ever convinced that the "long arm of advertising" reaches far away points just as easily as did the magic carpet or the spells of Aladdin's famous lamp.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Senior, Home

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former President, and her daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby, returned to New York April 28 in the liner President Roosevelt after completing a cruise of the Grecian Islands.

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The Home Forum

Italian Pastoral

THE road from Tivoli to Rome is a narrow white ribbon, winding up into the Apennines. As we drove along, we thought of the Apostles, in their sandals and long robes, treading through the dust of the highway on their mission to the Romans. To the westward, the ancient aqueduct was silhouetted against a blue Italian sky, its tattered colonnade rooted in the soil.

The driver of our car spoke English and his round, good-natured face dimpled with pleasure over the landmarks he pointed out.

"Cities are like music," he said, "and Rome like a great fugue on the organ."

We agreed. Constantly it built its theme in larger and grander crescendo. Eyes on the distant mountains, we had been ambling along in entire content, until suddenly we turned a sharp corner and found the white road quite blotted out by gray wool!

They were sheep, three thousand strong, blocking the road to the ditch on either side and moving so closely together that they walked with the noses of those behind on the flanks of those before.

"Wall-hoo! Wall-hoo!" rang a shout, and up through the pack came a shepherd, touching the sheep with his staff so that they moved to one side, allowing us to pass slowly by on the other. We felt in no hurry and the driver, looking back anxiously to assure himself on this point, slowed his car to a halt and sat by.

This shepherd's clothes—yes, they really were clothes—seemed rather to grow upon him. There were pantaloons, brown like dried hay, flapping about his thin, wiry legs. And there was a coat of corduroy in which survived a faint blue sheen of pristine splendor. Above a brilliant red neck scarf was a face—oh, quite the quaintest, most friendly face. Nobody but an Apennine shepherd could have contrived just that particularly grizzled, weathered face.

We asked him at once for a picture and, with a bow borrowed from a courtier, he drew up his sheep to a stand, called his dog beside him and another companion to share the honors. Snap went the shutter and: "*Grazie, grazie, Signorina,*" they cried, strutting off, calling the sheep, who by this time were packed in so tightly that there was not a vacant space as large as a sheep's tail between them.

* * *

For a mile or so they plodded quietly past us, herded by shepherd boys and the sheep dogs, or by shepherds on little gray donkeys which were so small that the riders' feet almost touched the ground.

"How many are you taking up?" our driver asked of a boy who halted curiously by the car.

"Three thousand head," the boy said, quite naturally.

"Long on the way?"

"Probably fifteen days. Gets colder nights as we go up," he said in his pretty sing-song Italian. "But spring'll be there when we get up."

There were the leader sheep, haughty of horn, stalking along before groups of the others, like corporals with regiments, their necks wound with soft, thick ropes from which dangled bells. At the end of the flock we found the lambs. All sizes they were, from those who had arrived on the journey, so young and tender they had to be carried in leather pouches slung over the donkeys' backs, to the size of a small dog, trotting beside their mothers on spindling sticks of legs.

One shepherd who rode past us was completely snowed in under the bits of wooly white things. Heads stuck out from both sides of his saddle pouches, heads emerged from his pockets, and one, as tiny as a kitten, he held in his hand. But the end was not yet. We found a lamb camp, where weary mother sheep were resting and greedy lambs were feeding, while a great white shepherd dog with a mild, brown face, circled the camp, pausing solicitously to watch an especially noisy group who were smacking their lips contentedly.

"Wall-hoo! Wall-hoo!" shouted the rear-guard shepherd, just to indicate his profession perhaps, as there was no special reason for it; and then he came up to our car, bowing and scraping and jabbering to our driver. He waved his arms in a final gesture of good will that took in the universe and pranced off.

"He said, 'Thanks for slow going,'" translated our driver. "Some cars rush through and scare the sheep. A long trip, hot by day and cold by night. But another day or two will see them in summer pasture."

Toward dusk, we pursued the road home. The twilight outside of Rome is heavy with the scent of flowering trees, and filled with a mystic sense of ancient splendor. Black against the reddening sky were outlined the tall and shadowy cypresses. A peasant plodded along with a huge basket on her head, a babe in her arms and a small boy tugging at her skirts.

All along the way we found sheep, pastured for the night in the fields beside the road, quietly grazing or sleeping, watched by the faithful dogs and shepherds who stood about immobile, leaning on their staffs.

D. D.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In the Balearics

At Barcelona we embarked for Palma, ten hours in a modern steamer which was a miniature transatlantic liner—everything white even to the steward's gloves. It was just like sailing across the Atlantic. The people on the deck waved goodby as we backed out into the harbor, the deep-toned whistle sounded, the engines started to turn, the black masses of boats lay at anchor, outlined by their riding lights.

Upon awakening next morning, we found ourselves entering the harbor of Palma and following a long point of land to the dock in the center of the city just beneath the Cathedral. It was Sunday morning and the streets were filled with people, nearly all the women in black mantillas which they manage to attach to those high combs in spite of their bobbed hair!

The Cathedral dominates the city. It is built of native sandstone which has a rich golden color and is very effective in the bright sunshine against the deep, blue sky. But perhaps the most impressive part of the island was the country and mountains outside Palma. The road from Palma follows the coast, high above the sea, with breathtaking views. Val d'Emosa is a place to dream in. From there we went on to Soller Port, where we ate our "basket lunch" on a terrace on the edge of the Mediterranean. It was hot, but the artist had sufficient courage to paint the little port and the beige-colored sandy hills spiked with stiff little green trees. Then into the auto-car for the most exciting of drives, first climbing to the town of Soller, situated in a cup of the mountains. Then up and up with the most dangerous-seeming turns, one after another, plastered to the perpendicular side of the mountain and nearly reaching the sky.

In the heart of these mountains we remembered that eagles could sometimes be seen. We wished that we might see one and we did! In the bright sunlight, high above us in the shadow beneath, a lonely eagle lazily circled—a symbol of serene dominion — unforgettable! The descent was less trying and we found ourselves on the long plain leading back to Palma.

Here on the plains were hundreds of those famous olive trees, some a thousand years old, their trunks twisted into fantastic shapes making them sometimes look like monsters. In fact, they are said to have been the inspiration for certain of Gustave Doré's pictures. To walk among them at night is an eerie experience. Everything in the island is beige and gray—the fields and roads beige, the mountains gray and granitic.

One day the artist painted the Cathedral, a huge palm tree in front and a blue sky in back. Two afternoons we spent in the cloister of the monastery of San Francisco—a lovely spot with a flower-filled garden and palm trees and an ancient well. Upon entering it, we were in another world and another age. The four sides are lined with slender, exquisitely carved pillars, each one different, reminding us of the Alhambra, and it had the Meridional roof which we had first seen at Figéac. On this roof, sunning themselves, was a flock of pure white pigeons. From time to time, something would startle them and they would wheel across the clear, blue sky like enormous snowflakes, then return and settle to rest in the sun again.

H. H. B.

Mallards in the Fenway

An alchemist should stand enthralled
To see how with a simple turn
The jetty head and neck will burn,
A living emerald!

KENNETH W. PORTER.

Anybody Can Start a Garden

Flower gardening, and landscaping as it is done at home, belong with the simplicities, though they are simplicities that take years to master.

So much has been written about flowers by those who know them intimately that I hesitate to touch the subject. In that it means working with the soil, spading, weeding, hoeing, . . . being in the sun, and watching plants grow, flower gardening is one of the primitive pursuits. But looked at from another side, it is by no means the least intricate of the crafts. It calls for knowledge of color, form, mass; for visualization, experiment, and a keen perception of that subtle thing called atmosphere; for no little scientific study of the needs of different plants. These things are not done in a day. A good flower gardener is long in the making, and you will find his mind stored with a great diversity of slowly acquired facts and lore.

Like most people, we barged into the pursuit at first with more enthusiasm than reverence. That, after all, is one of the great advantages of flower gardening. It is free for all; anybody can start a garden. Any result, in the beginning, seems wonderful—as though you picked up a palette and suddenly found you could paint pictures. It is only as the season advances that you begin to see the flaws in those first toddling efforts. By next year, you are likely to think this year's garden terrible. You will tear it all to pieces, start all over again, rearrange the old plants, put in new ones, discard many that have not lived up to expectations.

That also is one of the advantages of flower gardening. A garden is vital, flexible, never set, never finished, capable of the most smashing effects or the most delicate nuances, according to the gardener's temperament. He can start at the beginning of the list and experiment with as great a variety of plants as the length of his life permits; or he can concentrate on a few flowers that happen to mean the essence of beauty to him—lilies, irises, dahlias, roses or what not; or he can work out the many possibilities in a particular kind of garden—rock garden, old-fashioned garden, formal garden. He is less limited than a poet choosing a verse form to suit a given mood and purpose.

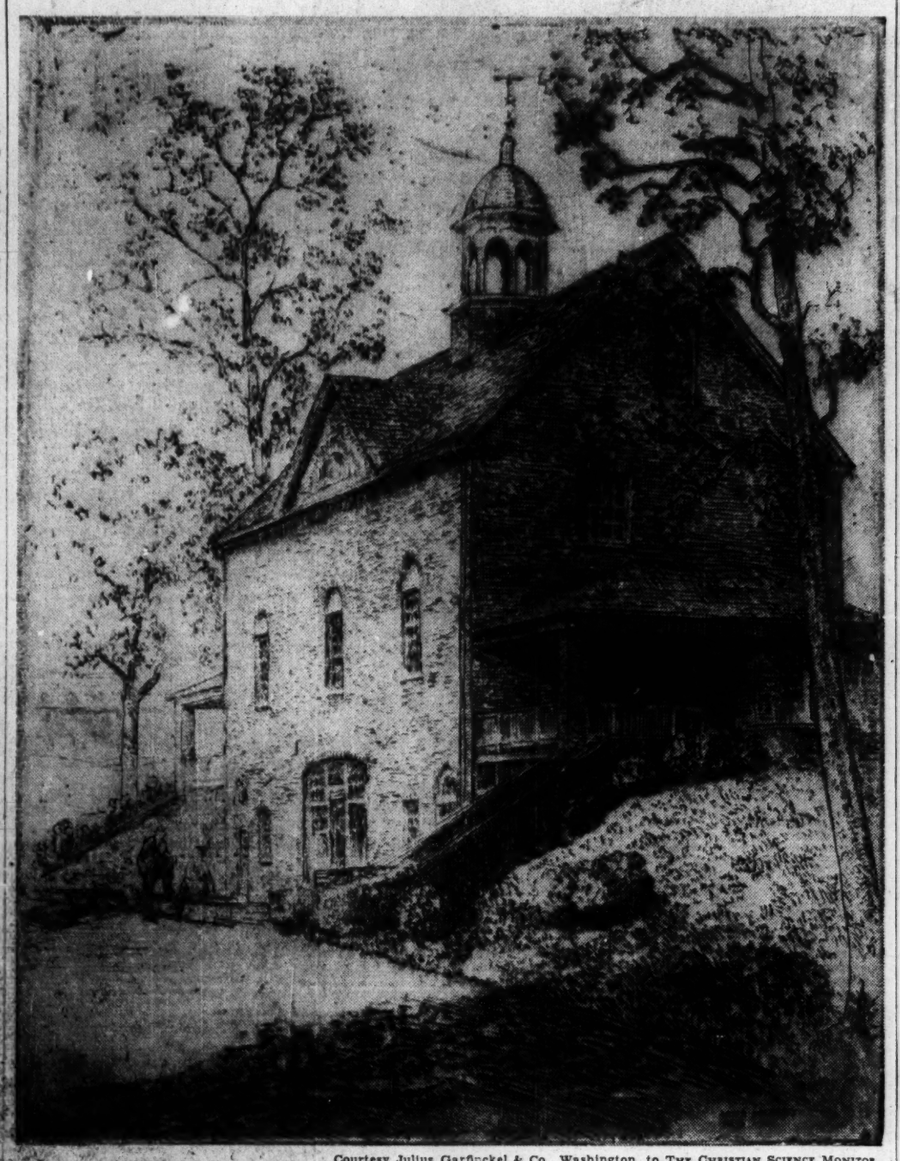
No wonder flower gardening is, by all odds the most nearly universal outlet for the desire to create something, to make one small corner of earth beautiful.

Landscaping goes even further, and is the more difficult in proportion to its larger scale. Our own, as I have said, has been done over and over; indeed, the annual spring migration of my young trees is proverbial, not to say notorious, in the family and the neighborhood. No matter; they do get finally set, small group by small group, what with much scheming and experiment. . . .

Back of the creative expression, there is in landscaping the labor and tussle that adds gusto to the time to live. To get out with a keen ax on a crisp February day, swing it hard, . . . hear the solid thud-thud on the tree trunk, watch the tree fall, clean up, one by one, the scrubby wild things along a hedgerow in preparation for making it comely later on; to handle heavy gray rocks, placing them judiciously to build a wall; to tear up the earth over many square yards, move it, smooth it, turn it into a broad stretch of lawn; to dig an ample hole for the wide roots of a ten-foot pine, tug it up, grunting over the weight of tree and soil, ease it into the new hole, tamp down the earth about the roots—these are deep, elementary satisfactions.

Melvin Gilmore, the botanist and Indian expert, was horrified when he saw several exotics on our place not native to this country. "You should use," he said, "only native trees and shrubs. Take them from these woods and fields, pick them out for sturdiness and beauty, and move them with care. Add the native wild flowers—they are lovely enough—trillium, anemones, bloodroot, violet, columbine from the woods—daisies, lilies, butterfly weed, boneset, asters, steeplebush, Jo Pye, loosestrife from the fields—putting each one in the soil and location that suits it. Then a home becomes a part of its age-old native surroundings."

Some day I want to do that.—From "Time to Live: Adventures in the Use of Leisure," by GOVE HAMBIDGE. (New York: Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.)



Courtesy Julius Garfinckel & Co., Washington, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Stables at Homewood: From an Etching by Dano Jackley

PRECISELY three hundred years ago this spring—on the morning of March 5, 1634, to be exact—there came to anchor off the island now known as Blackiston's in the lower Potomac River, the good ship *Ark* and its accompanying pinnace, the *Dove*. Thus ended one of the earliest of those many long voyages westward across the North Atlantic—and the first of Lord Baltimore's colonists waded eagerly ashore. Escorted by an Indian trader from the Virginia colony, Governor Leonard Calvert visited the Indian village of Yaocomico and made known his purpose to settle in that region. Negotiations were friendly. Calvert quickly returned to his shipmates, waiting on the island, with the news that the Yaocomicoes agreed to allow the white men to occupy part of their town. So the ships sailed down the river again to a harbor which the newcomers named Saint Mary's. Here, on March 27, the *Ark* and the *Dove* were unloaded, and the little band of cavaliers, retainers, and peasants signified their taking possession of the land by the ceremonious firing of a cannon.

The first dwellings at Saint Mary's were long oval-shaped huts, constructed for the settlers by the Indians after their own manner. In an astonishingly short time the town passed from the log-cabin stage of architecture to substantial brick and wooden buildings. In 1664 the Assembly passed an act which required all houses to be not less than twenty feet square and two and a half stories high, with brick chimneys. Building codes came early in the American colonies!

Of these seventeenth-century houses, not one remains. But Saint Mary's County, especially along the banks of the Potomac and of Chesapeake Bay, is dotted with their successors, beautiful old manor houses of frame or mellow red brick. The fertile soil of that country, underlaid with rich red clay, performed a double service. It yielded great crops, and it furnished material for bricks with which to build houses for the planters who had grown rich from their crops. Life was easy and pleasant for the descendants of the cavaliers, who named their colony in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria. Their civilization was an aristocratic one, but all classes lived comfortably and under no harsh bondage. Peace and plenty were peculiarly characteristic of Maryland—and an unusual tolerance in affairs material and spiritual.

There have been eight generations of Carrolls in Maryland. The first Charles Carroll was Lord Baltimore's land agent and secured for himself thousands of fine acres. Several of the family mansions survive. Two of the later ones are in the city of Baltimore. *Homewood*, the subject of one etching, was built during the first decade of the nineteenth century by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was a wedding present for his son, another Charles. Architects consider it one of the most beautiful examples of the Georgian type in America. The other building represented was originally the barn of *Homewood*. Both properties now belong to the Johns Hopkins University. The mansion is maintained as a museum, and the barn is used by one of the college drama groups.

Mr. Dano Jackley, the artist, knows his Baltimore and his Washington, for he has done many charming etchings of historic buildings in both cities.

C. R. W.

Two Loves

A flower girl
Would not sell
Her last flower.

Yet on her way home
A child
Reached up to grasp it,
And she gave it away.

HOBART MITCHELL.

Courtesy Julius Garfinckel & Co., Washington, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Homewood: The Home of Eight Generations of Carrolls in Maryland: From an Etching by Dano Jackley

Giorgione, Byron of Painting

(1478-1511)

This painter was another great inventor; one of those who stamped his own individuality on his art. He was essentially a poet, and a subjective poet, who fused his own being with all he performed and created:—if Raphael be the Shakespeare, then Giorgione may be styled the Byron of painting.

He was born at Castelfranco, a small town in the territory of Treviso, and his proper name was Giorgio Barbarelli. Nothing is known of his family or of his younger years, except that, having shown a strong disposition to art, he was brought, when a boy, to Venice, and placed under the tuition of Gian Bellini. As he grew up he was distinguished by his tall noble figure and the dignity of his deportment and his companions called him Giorgione, or George the Great, by which nickname he has, after the Italian fashion, descended to posterity.

Giorgione appears to have been endowed by nature with an intense love of beauty and a sense of harmony which pervaded his whole being. He was famous as a player and composer on the lute, to which he sung his own verses. In his works two characteristics prevail, sentiment and colour; both tinged by the peculiar temperament of the man: the sentiment was noble, but melancholy, and the colour decided, intense, and glowing. His execution had a freedom, a careless mastery of hand, or, to borrow the untranslateable Italian word, a *sprezzatura*, unknown before his time. The idea that he founded his style on that of Leonardo da Vinci cannot be entertained by those who have studied the works of both: nothing can be more distinct in character and feeling.

It is to be regretted that of one so interesting in his character and his works we know so little, yet more to be regretted that a being so gifted with the passionate sensibility of a poet should have been employed chiefly in decorative painting, and that too confined to the outsides of the Venetian palaces. These creations have been destroyed by fire, ruined by time, or effaced by the damps of the Lagune. He appears to have early acquired fame in his art, and we find him in 1504 employed, together with Titian, in painting with frescoes the exterior of the Fondaco dei Tedeschi (the hall of Exchange belonging to the German merchants). That part intrusted to Giorgione he covered with the most beautiful and poetical figures; but the significance of the whole was soon after the artist's death forgotten; and Vasari tells us that in his time no one could interpret it. It appears to have been a sort of arabesque on a colossal scale.

Giorgione delighted in fresco as a vehicle, because it gave him ample scope for that largeness and freedom of outline which characterized his manner; unhappily, of his numerous works, only the merest fragments remain. We have no evidence that he exercised his art elsewhere than at Venice, or that he ever resided out of the Venetian territory: in his pictures the heads, features, costumes, are all stamped with the Venetian character. He had no school, though, induced by his social and affectionate nature, he freely imparted what he knew, and often worked in conjunction with others. His love of music and his love of pleasure sometimes led him astray from his art, but were oftener his inspirers: both are embodied in his pictures, particularly his exquisite pastorals and concets, over which, however, he has breathed that cast of thoughtfulness and profound feeling.—MRS. JAMESON in "Memoirs of Early Italian Painters." (1868)

"A goodly heritage"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY passages in both the Old and the New Testament bring out the thought of what man's heritage really is, and clearly indicate that this heritage is consistent with God's loving care for His children, with that only which omnipotent Love bequeaths to man as his real inheritance. The Psalmist states, "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: thou maintainest my lot. . . . Yea, I have a goodly heritage."

In this spiritual vision the Psalmist recognized that his real heritage was associated with the things of God, with spiritual instead of supposedly material substance. Many people mistakenly look to matter for their heritage, material possessions seeming to stand out as being most desirable; and this in spite of the fact that everything material is transitory and destructible. The fleeting and unsubstantial nature of such a heritage is forcibly brought to thought when through some untoward circumstance or condition of material belief these possessions are swept away. It is plain, then, that in his thought of "a goodly heritage" the Psalmist envisaged that which is of a permanent and indestructible nature. In other words, seeing the Lord as the portion of his inheritance, he recognized it as infinitely and eternally good.

The Apostle Peter tells us that God "hath begotten us . . . to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away." Because this inheritance is incorruptible, it includes no elements of discord, disease, or imperfection. The human belief which holds that men can inherit disease or impairment is utterly mistaken. Whoever adopts it fails to understand either God or man; and this accounts for the further human belief that under certain circumstances or conditions men may inherit abnormal tendencies, vicious habits, peculiarities, and idiosyncrasies. None of this is true or ever was true about man, made in God's image, but it illustrates the fact that the human so-called mind in belief makes laws to govern mortals. These suppositious laws are nullified as one gains the true concept of God and man.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 228) Mary Baker Eddy states, "Heredity is a prolific subject for mortal belief to pin theories upon; but if we learn that nothing is real but the right, we shall have no dangerous inheritances, and fleshly ills will disappear." The plain and positive teaching of Christian Science is that because man is the child of God he inherits only the things of God, good. This teaching, understood and applied, frees the individual from whatever contrary beliefs he may have entertained or may be entertaining; and it establishes him in the realization of his real heritage of freedom, health, and harmony. As one thus becomes conscious of his real heritage and perceives its spiritual and eternal nature, he also discerns that it can never be lost or dissipated, but that it really is "incorruptible, and undefiled, and . . . fadeth not away."

The fact that this is man's present heritage includes the fact that it always has been his heritage, since whatever is true at any time is eternally true. All that changes is the mortal belief about man, or the false concept of man and his relation to God. It follows, then, that man as God's likeness never was subject and never will be subject to false laws or to claims of limitation or impairment.

When the father in the parable of the prodigal son said to his elder son, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine," he expressed the tender relationship which exists between God and man, and which has never been disrupted. In their ignorance of what constitutes real substance mortals may think, as did the elder son, that part of their rightful inheritance is being taken from them. This false belief is corrected when it is realized that man's rightful inheritance is in the things of Spirit, which each one may enjoy in their entirety in proportion to his understanding and reflection of Truth and Love.

Commenting on this, Mrs. Eddy states in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307): "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have." To be "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ," is the individual right of each one who is living in accord with the Christ, Truth. His birthright is fully established; his inheritance is complete. He is in harmonious possession of his goodly heritage and finds that it is here and now available.

In the Christian Science Hymnal we read:

"He sent His Word, His holy Word,
And grieving hearts were healed;
Uplifted they beheld in light
Man's heritage revealed;
For this we bless Thee, Lord."

Christian Scientists everywhere rejoice in this glorious heritage of freedom, of health, of harmony, and their thoughts turn to God in loving gratitude for this "goodly heritage."

The Authorship of the Psalms

Now the psalms of the Bible were the product of individual poets, but of poets living in periods when the influences of floating literature were largely felt in determining habits of composition. And this must be borne in mind in every discussion of the subject. It is common to speak of David's "writing" a psalm: the phrase is full of misleading associations. We cannot even assume that writing, though used for many purposes, was in David's time applied to the preservation of poetical productions; but we may be quite certain that the early psalmists did not, like nineteenth century poets, think with pen in hand. Are we again to suppose that Hebrew poets when they composed a psalm entered it at some Stationers' Hall, with all rights reserved? We know the very opposite: the authors of our psalms would send their poems "to the Chief Musician upon stringed instruments," or to "the Sons of Korah." That is to say, these Biblical psalms when composed were committed to the custody of a body of minstrels or sacred singers, and so may be expected to present the phenomena of oral poetry in addition to the features of individual authorship. Thus the psalms of the Bible in their composition unite the advantages that belong to early and to late poetry: the psalm as it leaves the original poet is not a fixed thing, it is only just started on its career of life in the hands of living performers, through whom it can draw to itself the best thoughts of the ages through which it is to pass. These later modifications may be merely matters of phraseology or greater fullness of diction; they may be distinct additions, like the final verses of the Fifty-first Psalm, which makes a poem of personal penitence serve also as an expression of national humiliation. Or they may even amount to such a transformation as the Nineteenth Psalm seems to have undergone, when the original song of the heavens, touching an age of enthusiasm for law, inspired the thought that what the Sun is to the world without, God's law is to the world within. If we assume David to be the "author" of the first six verses, then no one has a better right than David to be considered the "author" of the additions it has begotten in the minds of those who have used it. But it would be still better to say that the whole idea of "authorship" is a conception proper to modern literature, and can do nothing but mislead when applied to the wider literary phenomena of the Bible.—From: "The Literary Study of the Bible," by RICHARD G. MOULTON. Boston: Heath.)

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Artists, to your laurels!
Your rival is abroad—
She hangs her masterpieces
Where all the world is awed.

Dame Beauty paints a lilac
On yesterday's bare bough—
Artists, to your laurels,
Retrieve your palettes *now*!

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Financial: Market Quotations

Downtrend Still Is Maintained By Most Securities

Stock Market Resumes Its Decline, Closing With Heavy Tone

By Forrest Price

It was a very uneasy stock market today.

Just why, nobody knows.

Early in the session prices moved irregularly. Then they took a moderate nosedive. For a short spell the tape was unable to keep up with the buying and selling.

But then the activity did not last long. The sum total of the day's business amounted to transactions of about 1,600,000 shares.

In the late trading stocks resumed their downward way more actively, and the closing was heavy.

Before the break in prices, some issues got up good fractions to a point or more. These included U. S. Rubber, Firestone, Goodrich and Goodyear. But they yielded part of the gains later. News from London that an international agreement had been signed for the control of production and exports of rubber was responsible for the improvement of the rubber tire issues.

The metals were weak. U. S. Smelting was off 5 points at one time. Later it recovered part of the loss.

New lows for the year included American Steel Foundries, Macy Mack Trucks, Chrysler, Celanese and Industrial Rayon.

New highs were established by California Packing. Commercial Credit first preferred and The Fair preferred.

New York Central, ex rights, was off nearly 4 points at one time. It was quite active. Brooklyn Manhattan Transit preferred was active at a new high for the year.

Bonds followed somewhat the trend in stocks, which was downward for the most part. United States Governments and high-grade corporate loans held fairly steady while other categories moved fractionally lower. Some lost as much as a point.

Wheat and rubber were among the strongest of the commodities. Silver was inclined to sag. Cotton was up slightly at the close today.

There are indications that confidence is growing and fear decreasing in business and finance. This should mean a more stable order of things. It is understood that the President has indicated that he does not want Congress to pass any currency legislation. This attitude appeals to the conservatives as promoting a better feeling.

Business is still moving forward, and it is not believed that artificial stimulation is longer needed. And anything that tends to restore confidence spells greater activity in the financial world.

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Excited and erratic price movements characterized trading in the stock market today, and the trend generally pointed downward.

Mild irregularity and dullness was the rule in the first hour or so. Then there was a rather sharp selling flurry which dropped quotations in most categories 1 to 2 or more points. The ticker tape got behind floor transactions for several minutes. The relapse was comparatively brief, however, and liquidation dried up as some rallying tendencies appeared.

Shares of Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich and U. S. Rubber were up fractions to about a point at one time, although they subsequently relinquished the greater part of their advance.

The utilities held relatively steady, as did the alcohols. Commonwealth & Southern Preferred was an exception with a loss of more than 2 points.

Metals Are Heavy

U. S. Smelting declined 4, and other metals were a little heavy. Industrial Rayon, Columbian Carbon and Republic Steel Preferred were down about 2 each.

Issues off a point or more included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Celanese, Western Union, Santa Fe and Sears Roebuck. N. Y. Central, ex-rights, lost about a point.

Rubber futures got up a cent or more a pound on overnight word from London of the signing of an international five-year agreement for the control of exports and production. Stocks of the rubber companies and tiremakers, however, were not especially strong at any time. Corporations with large inventories, of course, made the best showing, but opinions varied as to earnings under higher prices for raw material and the possibility that consumer resistance might enter into the picture.

Corporate Bonds Heavy

High grade bonds were generally well supported today, but other sections of the domestic list had a distinctly heavy tone.

Selling was not particularly active in the semi-speculative classifications, but as in recent sessions markets were responsive to small offerings because of indifference of buyers.

U. S. Governments, mostly inactive, were unchanged to 3-32s of a point higher. Prime corporate loans like American Telephone 5s, Santa Fe 4s and Union Pacific 4s were traded at or slightly above the finals of Saturday.

Under limited trading some loans of Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, American & Foreign Power, International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, New York Central and St. Louis-San Francisco fell back from fractions to around a point.

German Government issues again accounted for a substantial part of the dealings in foreign loans, but reversing their course of Saturday, both the Dawes and Young loans lost a considerable amount of ground. The former gave up slightly more than a point against a 2-point loss in the latter.

French Government bonds were moderately strong. Belgian 7s receded a point. Values showed small changes in other groups.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 30	Apr. 28
107½	88	7	Abraham & S pf	20	107½	107½	107½	
11⅞	6¾		Adams Express	700	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
34⅞	16	1¼	Adams Millis	1400	31⅜	30½	30⅝	32
11⅝	7¾		Addressograph	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
106⅛	93¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
3⅝	1⅞	3	Air Reduction	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅞	19¼	.60	Airway Elec App	1800	101	9 9⅛	9 9⅜	10 10⅛
83⅛	61⅜		Alaska-Juneau	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
16⅛	5⅞		Alleghany Corp	6000	20	19⅛	19⅜	20
14⅜	3⅝		Allegh pf ww xxx	1700	3¼	3	3	3⅛
14⅜	3⅜		Alleghany pf xw	1700	13¼	13⅛	14⅛	13⅞
			Allegh pf ww XL	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	14¼
160¾	146	6	Allied Chem	400	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	14¼
129¾	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	1400	145¾	144	144	146
23⅜	16⅛		Allis Chalmers	200	136	125⅞	125⅞	
20⅛	12⅝		Alpha Port Cem	1000	19⅛	18⅛	18½	19¼
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	100	15⅛	15	15	
53¼	41⅛	2	Amerada	100	37	37	37	
36	28¼		Am Agri Chem	1000	51	49¾	49¾	51
25⅛	14½		Am Bank Note	1900	32⅞	32¼	32½	32¾
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	8700	21⅞	20	20	22¾
71	46⅛		Am Beet Sugar	400	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
38	28	.80	Am Beet Sug pf	100	65	65	65	65½
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F	200	30¼	30	30	
107¾	94½	4	Am Brake S&F pf	30	108	107	107	
145⅛	136½	7	Am Can	1700	101¾	100⅛	100⅛	101⅛
33⅞	23¼		Am Can pf	100	142¼	142¼	142¼	
56½	38¼		Am Car & Fdry	800	26¼	26	26	27
12¾	6½		Am Car & F pf	100	46⅛	46	46	
60	46¼	3	Am Chain	100	9½	9½	9⅝	
35⅛	22	1b	Am Chicle	200	58⅝	58	58	
82⅛	44⅛		Am Coal	10	28	26	26	
8	2⅜		Am Com Alcohol	2100	48⅛	46⅜	46⅝	48⅛
10⅛	6		Am Encaustic T	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
13⅜	7¾		Am European	800	7	7	7	
30	17		Am & For Pow	4700	9¼	9	9	9⅜
17⅛	9⅝		Am & For Pow pf	400	22½	21½	21½	23½
22⅝	17¼	1	Am & For Pw 3pf	200	13	12½	12½	
10⅞	7¼		Am Hawaiian	700	18	17	17	
42¼	30⅞		Am Hide & L	100	8½	8½	8½	
10	6⅝		Am Hide & L pf	400	37⅛	35¼	35¼	
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice	70	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11	6½		Am Ice pf	400	43½	43½	43½	
1⅛	¾		Am International	1700	8½	8¼	8¼	
8	4		Am La France	100	1	1	1	1⅛
38⅜	26¼		Am La Fr pf	700	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
9⅜	3¼		Am Locomotive	700	31⅝	31	31	31⅝
27⅜	18		Am Mach & Met	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
13¼	5⅞		Am Metal	500	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	23
28⅛	12⅝	1⅛	Am News	80	28⅜	28½	28½	
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am Power & Lt	1400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅝
17⅜	13¾		Am P&L 5% pf	400	21½	21	21	23
28¼	17½		Am P&L 6% pf	100	25	25	25	25½
54¾	26	4	Am Radiator	3900	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	15⅛
7⅝	3¼		Am Rolling Mill	4000	23½	21½	21⅝	23½
25⅜	1		Am Safety Razor	600	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	5⅛
30	19¼		Am Seating	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
51¼	40¼	2	Am Ship & Com	300	15⅜	15	15⅛	15⅜
26½	18½		Am Shipbuilding	50	26½	25	26⅜	
44¼	37	2	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	41	39½	39⅝	41⅛
61	46	2	Am Steel Fdries	1900	19⅜	18⅛	18⅜	19¼
115⅛	103½	7	Am Sugar Ref	200	42⅝	42¼	42¼	42½
125⅛	107¾	9	Am Sug Ref pf	1400	49⅝	48¾	48¾	49
28⅜	7⅜		Am Tel & Tel	700	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜	
27⅜	16¾	1	h Am Type Fdr pf	1900	120	118⅝	118⅝	120
17⅛	11⅝		Am Wat W & E	140	21	20	20	21⅝
83⅛	61⅜	1½g	Am Woolen	2700	20½	19⅞	20¼	20½
4¼	1¼		Am Woolen pf	600	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13¾
17½	5¼		Am Writ Pap	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
8	3⅜		Am Writ Pap pf	1000	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼
24⅝	13½		Am Zinc Lead&S	700	12¼	12¼	12½	12⅝
100	84	6½	Anaconda Cop	700	7½	7¼	7¼	7¾
7⅞	5		Anchor Cap	7100	16⅛	15¼	15¼	16⅛
34	26¼		Anchor Cap pf	200	21½	21¼	21¼	
93¼	76¼	7	A P W Paper	30	99½	99½	99½	
8	4¼		Archer Daniels	100	7	7	7	
75⅝	55		Armour Del pf	700	32⅛	31½	31½	33
8⅜	3⅝		Armour Ill A	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	93
10½	4¼		Armour Ill B	1700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
8⅜	3⅝		Armour Ill pf	700	3¼	3	3	3⅛
70½	44		Arnold Constable	7700	70¼	68	68	70⅛
9¾	5		Artloom Corp	400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
18½	12⅛		Art Metal Const	40	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
77½	50		Asso Dry Goods	30	7¾	7½	7½	
73¾	54		Asso Dry G 1pf	1600	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
87⅜	70½	4.80e	Atchison T&SF	6700	67¾	65	65⅝	67¾
54⅛	39		Atchison pf	200	86⅛	86½	86⅝	
24	20		Atl Coast Line	900	45	44¼	44⅝	
35¼	27½	1	Atl Gulf&Wl pf	100	22½	22½	22½	46
55½	35¼	.50b	Atl Refining	2700	28	27⅜	27⅝	27⅞
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder	600	49¾	48	48	
16¼	7½		Atlas Powder pf	50	98½	98½	98½	98⅜
57⅝	39½	2	Atlas Tack	100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅝	9		Auburn Auto	4100	41¾	40	40¼	41
64	39½	4	Austin Nichols	700	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14¾
10¾	5⅜		Austin Nichols A	600	60	60	60	64
			Aviation Corp Del	1400	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 30	Apr. 28
			—B—					
16	11		Baldwin Loco	2100	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13⅝
64¾	35		Baldwin Loco pf	200	55	53	53	58
34⅛	22¼		Balt & Ohio	1700	28¾	27	27⅛	28½
37⅜	24⅛		Balt & Ohio pf	400	31⅝	31	31	31⅝
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	170	96	96	96	
48⅛	29½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	43½	43½	43½	
38½	6⅛		Barker Bros	700	5¼	5	5	5⅛
10	7⅝		Barker Bros pf	100	35¼	34	34	35½
18⅜	10⅜		Barnsdall A	700	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅝
15⅛	8⅞		Beatrice Cream	700	16⅝	16	16	16⅜
119¼	95½	5.86	Belding Hem	1900	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
23⅞	14½		Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	116⅞	116⅛	116⅞	
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Bendix Aviation	2700	18¾	17½	17⅝	18⅛
34¼	26½	.25b	Beneficial Ind Ln	2200	18¾	17½	17⅝	18
49⅜	34¼		Best & Co	700	33¾	32⅝	33¼	32⅝
82	63¼		Bethlehem Steel	8700	40½	39	39	40¼
40	27	1b	Beth Steel pf	600	74¾	74	74	75
16¼	10⅜		Bigelow Sanford	60	32½	31½	31½	
68¾	55	3	Blaw Knox	200	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
27½	19⅞	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	700	64	62	62	63
28⅞	20¾	1	Borden	3700	24½	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛
19¾	12	.50b	Borg Warner	2700	24¼	23¾	23¾	24⅛
24⅝	15	1	Botany Mills A pf	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
39⅛	28¼		Briggs Mfg	4200	18	17	17	
87⅜	82½	6	Briggs & Strat	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	
58¼	47⅛		Brooklyn Man T	1200	37	35¾	35¾	
10⅞	7	6	Brooklyn Q pf	300	93¼	93¼	93½	94½
9⅜	6⅜		Brooklyn Queens	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
14½	10		Brooklyn Q pf	100	54⅝	54⅝	54⅞	
44	25		Bruiswick Balke	1800	10	9¼	9¼	10
53⅜	33⅜		Bucyrus Erie	200	7⅜	7	7	
79⅜	44⅛		Bucyrus Erie cv pf	300	12½	12	12	13⅜
15½	4		Budd Mfg	3100	7	6½	6½	7
19⅝	14¾	.90	Budd Mfg pf	60	41¾	38	38	41½
37	21⅜	h	Budd Wheel	1200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅝
15⅜	4		Burns Bros pf	600	11	10½	10⅝	11½
28	13¼	.90	Burroughs Add	30	10¼	10	10⅛	11½
15¾	5⅛	h	Bush Term deb	2900	15⅛	14½	14⅝	15⅛
3	2		Bush T Bldgs cts	10	4½	4½	4½	
2⅛	1½		Bush Con & Zinc		12¼	12¼	12¼	
4¾	2¼		Butte & Superior	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
32⅜	21⅛		Butterick	300	15⅞	15½	15½	
67¾	47¼		Byers	300	35⅜	31⅝	31⅝	33¾
			Byers pf	20	62½	62½	62½	
			—C—					
34½	18¾	.62½	Calif Packing	8200	34½	32	32¾	32¾
4	1		Callahan Z & L	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅞	9½		Calumet & Hecla	800	5¼	5	5	5¼
29½	24¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	700	12⅞	12½	12½	13
18¼	12¾		Canada Dry	1800	27⅜	25½	25½	27¼
28	28½	2	Canadian Pacific	2800	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
39	26⅝	2	Cannon Mills	500	34¾	34	34	34⅞
86¾	65¼	3	Capital Admin pf	40	37	36½	36½	
84½	68	4	Case Thresh	1200	67¾	66¾	66¾	68¾
33⅝	23½	.50	Case Thresh pf	200	77	77	77	
28⅞	23		Caterpillar Trac	2100	31¾	31	31	
22⅜	6¼	h	Celanese Corp	1800	16	15½	16	16¾
40¼	31¼	.50b	Celotex Co pf	70	16	15½	16	
12⅜	7¾		Certain-Teed	1200	6½	6	6	
92	70		Cerro de Pasco	1500	33¾	31¾	32	34
47⅞	34¼	1½	Century Ribbon	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	
61	46	2.80	Central RR of NJ	100	75	75	75	
5½	2⅞		Central Aguirre	200	28	28	28	29
48⅞	34	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	46¼	45¾	45¾	46¼
11⅞	6¼		Chi & Gt West	400	4	4	4	
4⅜	1⅞		Chicago Pneumatic	1000	46	45¾	45¾	46¼
13¼	6½		Chi & Gt W pf	300	10¼	10	10	10¼
15	6¾		Chi Mil & St P	500	6½	6	6	
28	13¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	10½	9½	9½	10⅜
9⅞	6¼		Chi & N'western	3700	12⅝	11⅞	12	12⅜
28¾	16½		Chi Pneu Tool	100	22	22	22	23¼
6½	2¾		Chi Pneu T pf	400	8¼	7¾	8	8¼
30¾	19¼	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	1000	26	25½	25⅝	26½
11⅜	6	1b	Chickasha Cot O	100	11	11	11	
60⅜	46⅛		Childs Company	100	27	27	27	27½
24⅜	17¼	1	Chrysler	1200	87⅜	85⅝	85⅝	87⅜
2⅝	⅞	2	City Ice & Fuel	32400	48¼	45⅞	46⅛	48¼
21⅜	8¾	.20b	City Stores	1000	22	22	22	
44⅛	38	2	Clark Equipment	400	14⅜	14	14	14⅜
45	28	1	Cleve & Pitts spl	200	17½	17	17	18
18¾	9¾		Cluett Peabody	20	44½	44½	44½	
28½	18		Colgate-Palm-P	100	38		38	
94	70	7	Collins & Aikman	1300	16⅞	16¼	16¼	17
8¾	3⅜	.h	Collins & A pf	1800	22	21½	22¼	22½
40¾	27		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
33¼	20		Colo & Southern	50	6	5¼	5¼	6⅛
19¼	11½	.50	Colo Sou 1pf	50	34	34	34	35
76⅛	52	6	Columbia Gas	4200	15	14⅛	14½	15
31	23		Columbia G pf A	200	73¼	73	73¼	
77¼	58	2	Columbia Pic vtc	600	38⅝	28½	28⅝	
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	2400	72¼	70	70	72½
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	1400	33¾	32¼	32¼	33½
30	24	2	Com Cr &c pf B	20	106	105	105	
50¾	38¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	20	28½	28½	28½	
108½	92	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	900	87	84½	84½	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	100	106½	106½	106½	
33¼	13¼		Commw & So	5300	26⅜	25¾	25¾	26½
82⅜	21½	6	Comwlth & S pf	3800	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
113⅜	73¼		Conde Nast Pub	1900	46½	44½	44½	46
31	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	200	11⅞	10½	10½	11
17½	10⅜	.80b	Consol Film I pf	500	27¾	27	27	
47⅜	35⅝	2	Consol Gas	1200	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	9300	36	35⅛	35⅛	36
44⅜	21½		Consol Laundries	300	90	89	89	89¾
14¼	9¾	.38b	Consol Oil	300	3	2⅞	3	
6¾	2½		Consol Rys Cu pf	2900	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	12½
2½	⅞		Consol Textile	1000	5	4½	4½	
55⅜	25⅝		Container A	1200	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅝
14⅝	7		Container B	1100	11	11	11½	11¾
23⅝	1		Cont Baking A	100	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking B	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
83¼	75	3	Cont Baking pf	700	15	14½	14½	15
11⅜	7½		Cont Can	1100	62	61	61	61
23⅜	13⅜	.25b	Cont Can pf	2200	18⅜	17½	17⅝	18
49⅜	34¼		Cont Diamond Fibre	200	29	29	29	30½
82	63¼		Cont Insurance	500	33½	32½	32¾	34
22⅞	16½	.25b	Cont Motors	800	1½	1½	1½	
84½	69¼	3	Cont Oil	6300	21	20½	20⅝	21
9⅞	3¾		Corn Products	900	72¾	71½	71⅝	73
53	28	2	Cream of Wheat	700	33¾	33	33	33½
15½	8		Crosley Radio	600	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	14¼
36¼	28½	1.20	Crown Cork & S	400	31½	30¾	31	
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	41	41	41	
6⅝	3¾		Crown Zellerbach	1500	8	8	8⅛	8⅜
3½	1		Cuba Co	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅞	3¼		Cuban Am Sug	200	7⅞	6¾	6¾	7
47¾	20⅞		Cuban Am S pf	20	42	42	42	42
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	48½
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	800	26¼	24½	24⅝	26⅛
84¼	43⅛	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	600	78⅝	77¾	78¼	79½
8¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	9500	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	4500	10¼	9¾	9⅞	10⅜
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	100	17½	17½	17½	17¾
			—D—					
34½	26½		Deere & Co	800	28¼	26½	26½	28¼
73½	53		Del & Hudson	600	64	63	63	
33¾	22¾		Del Lack & W	2100	27	26⅛	25⅞	27⅜
13⅛	5¾		Denver R G pf	300	10	9¾	9¾	10
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	600	79	77	77	79
55½	29	1½	Devoe & Ray A	300	81	80½	80½	82
28½	23		Diamond Match	400	50½	49½	49½	52
40⅝	32	1.20	Dome Mines	3100	37	36¼	36¼	37
23	19	1.20t	Dominion Stores	100	21	21	21	
28½	14¼		Douglas A	3800	22¾	21½	21½	
19	9¼		Dresser A	100	15½	15½	15½	22½
32	36¼	1	Duplan Silk	200	18¼	16	16	16¾

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 30	Apr. 28
110	100	8	Duplan Silk pf	50	106	106	106	106½
103½	90¾	2	du Pont de Nem	8200	94¼	92	92	94
121½	115	6	du Pont deb	100	121	121	121	121⅜
			—E—					
12¾	5⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	400	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
136	120	6	Eastman Kodak	1400	94½	93	93	95
22½	13¼	1	Eastman Kod pf	20	134	134	134	
19½	11⅜		Eaton Mfg	1200	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	20¼
31⅜	18⅛		Eitingon Schild	100	14	14	14	
101	80	7	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	28½	23½	23½	26⅛
7⅛	3⅜		Elec Auto-L pf	50	99	99	99	
7⅜	4¼		Elec Boat	800	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
9⅜	6		Elec & Mus Ind	4400	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7½
19⅜	6		Elec Pow & Lt	1200	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅝
11½	8¼		El Pw&L 6% pf	800	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	16⅛
52	44		Elec Pow & Lt pf	900	17⅜	16½	16⅝	17½
3⅛	1⅛	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	44¼	44	44	48
63	51⅝	3	Elk Horn Coal	600	1	1	1	
8⅜	4⅛		Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2½	2½	2½	1
23½	11⅜		Endicott Johnson	300	85¼	83	83½	
10⅜	7⅛		Engineers Pub S	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
24⅞	13⅞		Engineers P S 5pf	100	71	71	71	
28¼	16	1	Equitable Off Bldg	400	17½	17½	17½	
23	12		Erie RR	900	21½	20½	20½	21¾
14⅞	7¼	.50	Erie RR 1pf	900	26⅜	24	24	26¼
27¼	9		Erie RR 2pf	200	20	20	20	
10½	4		Eureka Vacuum	600	11¾	11¼	11¼	12
			Evans Products	10100	23¼	24¼	24½	25⅜
			Exchange Buffet	80	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
			—F—					
12½	4⅛		Fairbanks pf	50	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
8⅞	3		Fairbanks pf ct	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	80	57½	55	55	
11¼	7¼		Fed Lt & Trac	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8⅝	6		Fed Motor Tr	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
31	22½	.60f	Fed Screw W	400	43⅝	43¼	43¼	43⅝
35	23¾	1.20	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	26	26	26	
11	7	.64	Fidelity Phe F In	400	33½	32	32	32½
25½	18	.40	Fifth Ave Bus	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	
67⅛	54¼	2½	Firestone T&R	1100	22	20½	20½	21¼
17⅞	10½		First Nat Stores	500	66	65½	65½	66½
22	7		Food Mach	200	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
17½	12½		Foster-Wheeler	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
27½	19⅜	.95c	Foundation	400	18¾	18½	18½	19
17½	12¼		Fournth Nat Inv	700

Financial: News and Comment

Rift in Federal Ranks Develops On Labor Policy

Durable Goods Body Warns NRA Industry Cannot Pay Increased Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—Protest by the NRA's durable goods industries committee against the proposed imposition of a 10 per cent wage increase on them by executive order today brought into glaring relief one of the weakest spots in the whole recovery drive—the relative failure of the public works administration to stimulate capital goods.

Simultaneously, the same document which brought this gap into the limelight also served to emphasize for the second time in two days the sharp and dangerous rift which has developed in the Administration over its policy toward labor.

Not Enough Improvement

The reason given for opposition to a wage increase in capital goods industries—a wage increase which has already been applied in automobile, steel and several other major industries which come partially or wholly in the consumer goods category—is frankly that there has as yet been insufficient improvement in their business to make a heavier labor charge bearable. And yet the consumer goods industries have been sufficiently stimulated by the NRA to do the same thing.

In other words, while the NRA—regardless of its manifold failings—has unquestionably made it possible for one section of American industry to boost hours and wages, the great basic industries which normally form the backlog of American industrial activity are still represented as being too weak to shoulder the additional burdens they are asked to bear.

Basic fault in the eyes of some of the franker Administration officials is the lack of coördination between NRA and PWA. Originally the two agencies were both to have been administered by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. And that gentleman's original plans called for stimulating the capital goods industries through public works expenditures before full steam was turned on behind the NRA program. Thus the foundation industries would have started rolling first while the billions spent in stimulating them would in the meantime have built up a tremendous demand for consumers' goods.

Capital Goods Sluggish

But General Johnson never got PWA. Instead it went to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, where the avoidance of graft became such an important consideration that actual spending of money seemed to become secondary. Result—the NRA boomed far ahead rolling up superficial gains in consumers' goods industries, which now lack the solid foundation of a primary capital industries gain. And because this foundation is missing, some experts here are privately admitting that the normal seasonal decline in the summer may prove too heavy a weight on the business revival which NRA has brought about.

Meanwhile the conflict over labor policy has reached the point where Senator Wagner's National Labor Board is at open odds with President Roosevelt himself. In a press conference on Saturday an official of the board reaffirmed a policy diametrically opposed to that of the President and complained bitterly that the President's enunciation of his minority representation policy in his automobile strike settlement had seriously undermined the board's prestige with labor and efficacy of its work.

The report of the durable goods industries, made public this morning, entered into this labor dispute with an attack on the Wagner labor disputes bill—based on the principles followed by the National Labor Board—as one designed to foster industrial strife.

A. F. of L. vs. the President

The fundamental issue between the President and the Labor Board is whether collective bargaining shall be done by the majority group in any specific factory, mine, or mill—or whether it shall be done by a committee on which minorities are fairly represented. The President has come out firmly for minority representation—as have also Gen. Johnson, Mr. Donald Richberg, NRA's chief counsel, and many other Administration leaders. Industry favors it also for the reason that under such a scheme employers would bargain with their own employees. But the Labor Board holds for majority representation—which means that collective bargaining shall be undertaken by representatives of only the majority group.

The A. F. of L. is firmly behind the Labor position on the assumption that such a system will eventuall maye them the recognized spokesmen for all American labor. They recognize also that the minority representation system favored by the President would tend to reform labor organizations into vertical, industrial unions, a change which would make the whole A. F. of L. structure out of date.

99 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

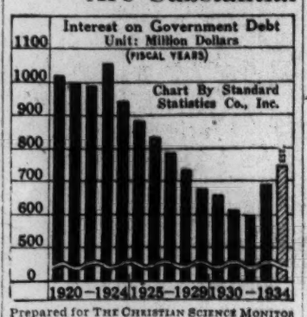
Cambridge Savings Bank

Harvard Square
Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS MAY 1

Interest Savings Are Substantial



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE savings in interest recently effected by Treasury refunding at lower rates, are substantial. However, as the accompanying chart indicates, the economies of lower rates are being more than offset by the increase in the amount of the debt.

Poll of Financial Editors Reflects Inflation Belief

The early returns of the nation-wide poll of financial editors conducted by the United Business Service of Boston show that financial writers for newspapers look for a commodity price inflation; further dollar devaluation eventually; substantially higher stock prices; decline in gilt-edge bonds; considerable new financing if the Securities Act is modified.

The questionnaires returned to date are entirely from editors in the east and middle west. These men foresee a more conservative policy on the part of the Administration and look for no further dollar devaluation this year. They predict Republican gains in the November elections. Although the majority do not consider that the government measures are the chief cause of the business recovery to date, opinion is divided as to whether steps of the Administration have held back recovery.

Votes are split nearly 50-50 on the question of volume of security transactions after the revised Fletcher-Rayburn bill is passed. The 12 questions on which financial editors are giving their opinions, together with the summary of the "votes" received to date, are as follows:

How the Editors Voted

	Answer Yes	No
1—Do you feel that the Fletcher-Rayburn bill, when finally revised, will seriously curtail the volume of stock trading?	48	52
2—Do you think that the Administration's policy will follow more conservative lines in the future than it has in the past year?	70	30
3—Do you expect a commodity price inflation in this country?	75	25
4—Do you expect further dollar devaluation this year?	38	62
5—Do you expect further dollar devaluation eventually?	61	39
6—Do you look for Republican gains in the November elections?	66	34
7—Do you foresee the 1933 highs of stock prices substantially exceeded this year?	71	29
8—Do you foresee a decline in gilt-edge bonds during this year?	36	64
9—Do you expect eventual federal ownership of railroads and utilities?	23	77
10—Do you consider that the government measures are the chief cause of the business recovery to date?	40	60
11—Do you consider that the government measures have held back recovery?	52	48
12—Do you think that tempering of liability clause in Securities Act will release substantial amount of new financing?	87	13

Wage Disbursements Show Increase Of 8.5 P. C. in March

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30 — Pay-roll disbursements in manufacturing industry in March were 8.5 per cent larger than in February, 1934, and 105 per cent larger than a year ago, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board announced today. The number of wage earners employed increased 4.8 per cent from February to March and was 45.6 per cent higher than in March, 1933. Average weekly earnings were $20.49 in March, showing a gain of 41 per cent during the year and a gain of 3.4 per cent over the February level.

"A slight rise in the cost of living partially offset the nominal gain in average weekly earnings, but left the buying power of the average weekly pay envelope 3.3 per cent larger in March than in Februar, and 28.9 per cent larger than in March, 1933," the survey says.

"The total number of hours worked was 7.3 per cent higher in March than in February, and 64.5 per cent higher than in March of last year. The average work week per wage earner was 36.4 hours in March, as compared with 35.5 hours in February, an increase of 2.5 per cent, and 32.2 hours in March, 1933, an increase of 13 per cent."

United Corp. Income For March Quarter Declines

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP) — The United Corporation, utility holding concern sponsored by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Bonbright & Co., reports income for the March 31 quarter of $2,727,108 and balance after preferred stock dividends of $673,531. According to the latest available figures there are approximately 14,529,492 shares of common stock outstanding.

For the March quarter last year the corporation had total income of $3,487,038 and net income before preferred dividends of $3,265,064. Total income in each period was exclusive of stock dividends received.

Recovery Will Not Come By Federal Spending, Says Bank

Lasting Upturn Must Rest on Earning Power of Capital and Productive Capacity of Labor, Is Contention—Asks Experimentation Cease

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—How and to what extent private business will be able to resume its normal functions when the Federal Government withdraws its support is the most crucial question of the entire recovery program, states the Guaranty Trust Company in its review of business and financial conditions, published today.

Holding that business must generate its own recovery, the survey declares a "lasting recovery can be achieved only on the solid foundation of the earning power of capital and the productive capacity of labor, not through government spending."

With the termination of emergency employment under the CWA and the apparent tendency of the Administration to avoid further drastic emergency legislation, "the situation furnishes one more illustration of the well-known fact that it is much easier for a government to embark on paternalistic schemes than it is to escape from them later on," the review says.

Decries Inflation

"It is evident, nevertheless," the survey continues, "that the country's economic structure is being permeated with a vast and complicated network of governmentally sponsored activities in industry and finance and that these activities will sooner or later entail a process of transition whereby the Government will gradually retire and permit its place to be taken by private business. Many millions of persons have been wholly or partly dependent on the Federal Government for their current support, and when this is withdrawn, the burden must be assumed by private business. That transition will bring the crucial test of the whole recovery program. It is of the whole recovery program.

"The implication of such a program would be either a semi-socialistic regime, or, if the Government was unable to meet the enormous scale of expenditure of it, currency inflation and financial chaos must follow, it is held.

"The earning power of many business concerns is threatened from two directions, the bank says. First, the idea of a 'redistribution of income' and the 'spread the work' movement, when the vast majority of concerns are in no position to assume the additional burdens of increased wages and decreased hours. The second great threat to business profits "lies in the possibility of excessive increase in governmental expenditures and in the public debt," the review says.

Must Lower Trade Barriers

"A foundation has been laid for credit expansion more than sufficient to finance any conceivable business recovery and to support a price level high enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic advocates of 'reflation,'" it continues. "Nevertheless, agitation persists in some quarters for the issue of additional paper money, the remonetization of silver, and other inflationary measures, as well as a permanent policy of currency 'management' by periodic or occasional changes in the gold content of the dollar. One of the most imperative needs of business is a scrupulous avoidance of further experimentation with currency and credit. The aim from now on should be to attain monetary stability at home and to participate in coöperative efforts to promote stability abroad."

A further efinite step in order to place business in a position to revive normally in the near future is to extend recovery from the consumption industries into the field of capital goods. This requires long-term financing, which is now "virtually impossible," and therefore the bank urges a revision of the Federal Securities Act" to permit corporations to issue their securities to the public without subjecting themselves and their directors to unreasonable and unpredictable liabilities."

Another essential step to sound business recovery is a "restoration of foreign trade." "A lowering of trade barriers, at home as well as abroad," according to the survey, is an indispensable feature of any sound and practical economic policy for the United States at present."

"The principal necessity of the situation can be summarized in one word—confidence," the bank concludes. "There is an abundance of idle capital and labor seeking employment; but capital and labor can unite productively only in the form of a business enterprise, and a business enterprise can be undertaken and operated with a reasonable expectation of surviving and prospering only in an environment suited to its needs. To furnish such a background is the present task of the Government."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market went down all week, and, judging by the news, it is a wonder it did not go further.

First off, the Street has pretty much given up hope, or fear, of real silver legislation at this session. The best or worst that can be expected, in the average Street opinion, is a permissive bill, such as the Dies bill without the Wheeler trimming, which the President will probably not act on. The list of silver holders was considered rather a dud. The banks on the list had good reason to hold silver against short commitments. The big refiners naturally hold spot silver. Many corporations are carrying it as a hedge against commodity appreciation such as the President once promised, in times which the Street believes the Administration has now forgotten.

People on the fringe of the silver movement had a little, enough for the Senate to conduct another investigation about, but it will be dull. If anybody of political importance held silver, it had been covered up before the list was published, in the opinion of the Street. Covering up has become a fine art in recent years in Wall Street, not necessarily because of a feeling of guilt, but because people still want privacy in their business.

Secondly, the Street is now fairly well convinced that when the stock market control bill finally goes through, it will have considerable rigidity after all, and in spite of the Street's best efforts. The hope now is that the bill will get through the congressional mill as soon as possible and be out of the way.

Trend of Business

Thirdly, speculative opinion is very uneasy about the trend of business. Retail sales comparisons this month with April of last year show a falling off in physical volume of business which cannot be wholly accounted for by the changed position of the Easter holiday. It is feared that this decline in retail volume will presently find its way back to manufacturing operations, as retailers and jobbers replace inventory more slowly. It is suspected that even automobile sales are not keeping up with expectations. The unfavorable textile news contributed to this bearishness. Worth Street is beginning to feel blue. Industrial Rayon cut viscose prices between 15 and 20 per cent last week. The Silk Code Authority is reported about to ask for a week's shutdown in order to work off inventories. Cotton textile prices are weakening.

The coming tariff discussion provides another source of worry. It is felt that one of the chief purposes of the proposed tariff reciprocity trading bill is to enable farmers to export, and that to do this the Administration is ready, when it gets the authority, to withdraw protection from certain industries, so that foreigners can import manufactured goods and thereby obtain the dollar exchange to buy American agricultural products. Moreover, the added power which the bill would give the President is feared. Tariff protection can be cut away without a hearing. Recent events, notably the air-mail episode, have made business men distrustful of the President, in the opinion of the Street. It is thought that this bill, which like every major legislative project of the Administration enlarges the power of the Chief Executive, will enable the President to put any industry he wants to, on the carpet, and say, "Do what I say about prices and wages, or else"—.

Falling Commodity Prices

Falling commodity prices were another discouragement. They were in part attributed to petering out of silver hopes. Some people in the street also feel that the Administration may have had the ulterior motive of depressing the price of wheat, as evidenced in Secretary Wallace's remark that American wheat and foreign wheat must eventually sell on a parity. Others in the Street feel that the Administration doesn't know its own mind well enough to have such ulterior motives. The slowing down of retail trade is thought partly responsible for the weakening of commodity prices in general. It is felt that NRA-sponsored higher price schedules will soon be an empty shell as consumer resistance necessitates downward adjustments.

In the face of these bearish reflections it was regarded as somewhat ironic that the monthly Federal Reserve bulletin came out with expressions of worry lest the colossal excess reserves of the banking system may brew another speculative prosperity which neither the Reserve nor the Treasury would be able to halt. Practically everybody else in the financial district has quit worrying about the possibility that speculation may get out of hand soon.

The Securities Act

The one bright hope of the financial district, shared alike by traders without prejudice against unsound money and by responsible bankers who will have nothing but sound money, is the expected modification of the Securities Act. An apocryphal story going the rounds is that the House of Morgan recently assured the President, in an unreported conference, that if the act is modified that house will bring out $500,000,000 in new security offerings before Christmas, and if the act is not modified, it will not bring out any offerings at all. The story is probably not true, but it might be and it has its humor. The recent return of Washington politics to old-fashioned backstairs negotiation probably foreshadows an ultimatum reaction to old-fashioned finance. For the present, the only expansion in credit which shows up in the bank figures is in holdings of government obligations.

Another hope of better business is seen in the remarkable improvement in municipal credit, which has brought municipal and state obligations out of the severe depression of last year to very low current yields. This means that they may be expected to float security offerings and use the proceeds for the usual purposes of city and state administrations. The U. S. Steel report of a first-quarter deficit of about $7,000,000 was about as expected. First quarter earnings reports have been in general surprisingly good.

Decries Regimentation

Acme P. & A.

James P. Warburg
Vice-Chairman, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York

Security Buying By Europe Now On the Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—Exceptionally heavy buying of American securities by both England and France since Jan. 1 of this year, reflects "increased confidence in our own affairs on the part of foreign investors," concludes a study made by Fenner & Beane, one of the largest wire houses holding membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

The study was made of the sales and purchases transacted through the firm for the account of customers of its London and Paris office for the purpose of gauging the attitude of foreign investors toward American securities.

"The question as to whether English or French investors are either buying or selling American securities on balance is always a matter of interest in American investment circles," a statement from the wire house says. "This is due to the fact that the long range view of foreign investors and bankers, relative to the trend of events in the United States, is very often looked upon as a more accurate gauge of our economic conditions than the views of our own investors and bankers."

Briefly, the study indicates that while the operations of French investors and traders through this house are on a more active scale than those of the British, the latter, with the exception of a brief selling spell during and shortly after the bank holiday of March, 1933, have been steady purchasers on balance of American securities since the beginning of last year, with purchases being exceptionally heavy during the first quarter of 1934. The French also have been accumulating American securities on a substantial scale during the first quarter of this year, but the records show that in 1933 France sold a small amount on balance, taking the year's transactions as a whole.

The detailed figures show that during the full year 1933, purchases of American securities by British investors exceeded sales by 42.6 per cent. Buying by the British during the first quarter of 1934, the study reveals, was stepped up considerably, for in this period purchases exceeded sales by 106.1 per cent. French investors during 1933 sold 5.7 per cent more American securities than they purchased, but in the first quarter of 1934 their purchases exceeded sales by 32.6 per cent.

Restrict Business Of Specialists In Stocks and Bonds

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Further steps to restrict the activities of specialists in stocks and bonds were announced today by the New York Stock Exchange.

The governors, it was stated, have adopted a rule prohibiting transmission from the floor of the exchange of names of firms bidding for or offering bonds. Several months ago the exchange prohibited specialist members from divulging information concerning the order books on various stocks.

Operating Income Of Railroads for March

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Net operating income for March of the railroads includes:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$128,007	$71,825x
Denver & Rio Grande West	225,341	15,870
St. Louis Southwestern	170,550	5,730x

xDeficit.

Argentine's Export Data Is Exciting Controversy

BUENOS AIRES, April 30 (By U. P.)—Supporters and opponents of Finance Minister Federico Pinedo's recovery measures interpreted the first quarter's export figures today to suit their purposes.

Standing at 395,900,000 pesos compared with 295,594,000 pesos for the first three months of 1933, Pinedo's champions hailed a 33.9 per cent increase, which they attributed to the new value given the peso last November and to coördination of producers and shippers through the Grain Board.

His opponents pointed to the 35 per cent decrease of the peso as proof that exports actually did not increase, and that wage earners and farmers had no benefit. They noted that export tonnage increased only 6.3 per cent, to which Pinedo's supporters rejoined that it is not the amount sold, but what you got for it that counted.

Imports totalled 246,287,000 pesos
Imports totaled 246,287,000 pesos
the same period last year.

Warburg Hits Drift Toward Regimentation

Banker Against Nationalism, Planned Economy and Trade Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 30 — Abandonment of the present course of regimentation and inflation that the recovery program is pursuing was strongly advocated by James P. Warburg, vice-chairman of the Bank of Manhattan Company of New York, in an address here today before the Wharton School of Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Warburg said it was up to the people as a whole what trend the Government's policies followed, declaring that "no one wants less than President Roosevelt to see a Fascist or a Communist America.

"It has become evident within the last few weeks that in the minds of most people recovery under the New Deal is neither adequate nor assured," Mr. Warburg said. "Perhaps the clearest evidence to this effect is to be found in the number of radical proposals that have been put forth recently in Congress. Senators and congressmen who are pressing for silver legislation, for paying off frozen bank deposits, for the payment of a bonus to veterans, for further reduction of the gold content of the dollar—all of these more or less drastic inflationary measures—are doing so because they feel that their constituents demand some further action toward recovery.

Desire of Voters

"To say that these are political maneuvers designed to catch votes in the autumn elections is only to state the same thing in another way. Unless the candidates for reëlection believed that the people wanted such action, they would scarcely hope to get votes by advocating it.

"No amount of statistical evidence of recovery and no amount of ballyhoo can hide the fact that the people as a whole want something more out of the New Deal than they have got so far."

Mr. Warburg cited three ways he held were open to the Administration.

"1. It can pursue further the course of inflation, upon which it has already embarked in the belief that our basic trouble is monetary and can be cured by 'monetary means.

"2. It can pursue further the march toward an authoritarian state, upon which it has likewise embarked in the belief that a certain amount of government planning and regimentation is necessary to recovery.

"3. It can call a halt in both of the above stated procedures and execute an about-face in the direction of abandoning monetary experimentation, and abandoning the idea that government initiative should partialy or wholly supplant private initiative. Such an about-face would involve various positive and negative actions, both designed toward the major objective of stimulating private enterprise."

Mr. Warburg definitely opposed every phase of the first two courses, stating that a continuation of our present monetary policy "not only will fail to bring about recovery, but, as a matter of fact, will retard recovery." Regarding a "planned economy," which is being advocated by the regimenters, he emphasized that freedom of individual thought and expression would be lost under such a system.

Planned Economy

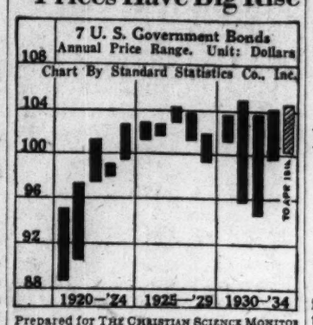
"A 'planned economy' pursued by a democratic government, which must at frequent intervals submit itself to popular approval, means a 'planned economy' in which the plan changes with the approach of each popular election," he continued. "For this reason I believe that a 'planned economy' means either a zigzag course or the abandonment of a democratic form of government.

"If the traditional American order is to be abandoned or changed, the people should directly express themselves in favor of such a change—before, not after it takes place. I do not believe that the election of 1932 constituted a mandate to establish a 'planned economy.'"

Holding that the primary cause of the world depression is to be found in the World War, and convinced that the primary economic necessity of the future is the prevention of war, Mr. Warburg said:

"A policy of economic nationalism leads to war, and a policy of international coöperation and the promotion of international trade leads to peace. To this end I favor international agreements to reduce wherever possible the artificial barriers and restrictions to the free exchange of goods and services between nations. Such agreements can only be made on the basis of international currency stability, and I therefore favor the early reëstablishment of an improved international gold standard. I see in such promotion of international trade the only lasting help that can be given to our agricultural producers."

United States Bond Prices Have Big Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RECENT prices for United States government bonds are higher than at any period of the past 15 years, with the exception of 1931.

Greater Exchange of Trade Promoted By Chile and Peru

LIMA, Peru, April 30 (By U. P.)—The recent commercial treaty, signed by Chile and Peru, is only the first step in promotion of economic ties between the two nations. A mixed commission will be charged with furthering trade connections not covered by the March 17 agreement.

The treaty will remain in force 2½ years and may be extended for a further six months. Subsidiary to it is another treaty relating to fulfillment of obligations under the Tacna-Arica settlement of 1929.

The latter provides that a quantity of Chilean construction material will be delivered to Tacna, Peru, or other public works in Peru. An equitable exchange of properties will be submitted to the respective Supreme Courts.

The commercial treaty stipulates reciprocal customs privileges to increase and facilitate trade. Certain articles will be duty free, while other tariffs will be cut 30 per cent. Special treatment is accorded Chilean wheat for similar favors to Peruvian sugar. These will be free from restrictions up to 70 per cent of the total imports.

Another provision gives preference to merchant fleets of the two nations.

Business Continues To Increase in the Dominion of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 30—Expansion in manufacturing production and employment in Canada continues to increase, states the Toronto Industrial Commission.

Production in March, greatly in excess of normal gain for the season, recorded a margin of 7 per cent over February and 42 per cent over March of last year. Employment on April 1 showed an increase of 21 per cent over that at the like time last year, with notable gains in the leather, lumber, textile and iron and steel industries.

Carloadings last week continued to increase over previous weeks and were 27 per cent and 37 per cent ahead of the corresponding weeks of 1932 and 1933.

Steel Operations Reach Last Year's Level of 59 P. C.

No Indications of Pace Slowing Down—Scrap Market Easier

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Operations in the steel industry are by now virtually at the peak of last year, 59 per cent reached last July.

Moreover, there are no indications of the pace slowing down in the near future unless it be the easy tone of the steel scrap market.

Thus two declines of 25 cents a ton took place in the Pittsburgh district last week leaving the level $13.50 to $14 a ton, heavy melting steel grade.

Scrap has always been regarded as a barometric steel commodity. It is probably even more so now since scrap is one of the few steel commodities on which no prices need be filed with the American Iron and Steel Institute. On all other items 10 days must elapse between filing and taking effect.

Operations Outlook

Thus it might seem that declining scrap pieces foretell a near decline in steel operations. At the same time some observers explain the drop in scrap to the arrival of spring and the more ready movement of scrap materials to consuming markets, thus leaving an oversupply for the time being.

Outside of the easy scrap situation there are no indications of declining steel business. In fact there are many who believe that the operating pace will reach 70 per cent during the first half of the year. Probably the rolling of orders accumulated from the railroads is the greatest single factor accounting for the rapid rise in the steel rate these days.

Automobile production of 400,000 cars a month is also at its peak for the first half of the year, or perhaps for the entire year. Most of the purchasing over the next few weeks by the automobile companies will be supplemental tonnages, involving some special size or shape of steel.

The failure of tin plate prices to advance is explained by the danger of substitutes being used. Thus the oil companies are experimenting with copper-coated sheets and terne plate in the place of tin plate for oil containers. Moreover the paper manufacturers are aggressively trying to capture some of the markets dominated by tin plate for the paper container makers. Tin plate prices are unchanged.

Prices Increasing

The iron and steel jobbers are advancing prices at the first of May, the rises corresponding with the mill quotation advances, or by $3 to $8 a ton, the lower rise applying to the heavy products of bars, plates and shapes, with the major advance applying to light products such as steel sheets. The jobbers have been experiencing a rush of orders as consumers load up with materials before the price advances.

Iron and steel exports from the United States in March at 261,269 tons, were the largest for any month since July, 1929. Exports of steel scrap amounted to 97,281 tons, the largest for a month in several years.

Sales of fabricated structural steel in March were 13 per cent ahead of January and 40 per cent better than February, states the American Institute of Steel Construction. Shipments were 11 and 36 per cent better, respectively.

South Carolina Uses More Cotton Than It Produces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 30—South Carolina mills use more cotton annually than is produced in the State, J. Roy Jones, State Commissioner of Agriculture, stated here.

Commissioner Jones told how South Carolina, once almost 100 per cent agricultural, had branched out into industry until the value of its manufactured textile goods totals $168,070,027 a year. The 238 textile plants in the State, he cited, employ 66,032 men and women and pay out $40,694,667 annually in wages.

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The Children's Page

Treeza and the Heroes

By MAY WYNNE

CHAPTER V

Chapters 1 to 4: Ginger lives in a back room in a dreary little street of one of the poorest parts of London. He prefers the streets, and how he does long for adventures! Tomorrow he will be eight years old, and then he can join the Wolf Cubs. Wonderful thought! The next day he is accepted as a new recruit. His dream has come true. But how is he to fill the four days before the next parade? Ginger has a great idea. He and Jackie and Sid and Bert will form a band of heroes, and seek adventures. Treeza wishes to be a hero, too, but it is not until she proves that she can help the heroes that she is enrolled. Treeza has a friend, Sam Parkins, who allows the heroes to use his loft as headquarters. They have a great time getting it ready, but that very evening they are called upon by Treeza to rescue her kitten, Wopples, who has been carried off by the Twinsies and handed over to Jem, one of the gypsies. They succeed with the help of a little gypsy girl, and return to Treeza victorious.

IF A first Cub parade night was fine, a second one was still finer. Ginger found himself quite famous in the "Grey Six," and his Sixer—one Ronnie White—patted him on the back after Akela had strolled up to their group and told the new recruit he was glad to find he had been behaving as a Wolf Cub should behave.

Perhaps Akela had heard about the band of heroes, but he did not say so.

Ginger guessed he would say Wolf Cubs and heroes meant much the same thing. He paid his first sixpence toward uniform with pride, for it happened that Nobby had given him the money after hearing about Wopples and the gypsy baby.

Akela had great news tonight. The Cubs were to go to camp in August to a little seaside place called Darnley, where they would sleep in tents, eat picnic meals, and enjoy life as only boys in camp can do. For a whole week, they realized, they would have Akela to themselves!

Excited Cubs

You can guess what excitement there was! Cubs went wild for a bit, and rolled about and over each other, and squealed and shouted till Akela blew his whistle and they all stood in a ring to listen to the rest of the story.

Each boy would have a "card" to pay in his money to Akela. Five shillings would take him to camp.

Ginger drooped on hearing about the five shillings. He might have managed two by August—but then there was uniform money.

Akela noticed the new recruit's wistful eyes, but he said nothing. After all, there were three months before camp.

So Ginger took a collecting card and said he meant to do his best. But it was slightly overwhelming. You see, he had started crowding things into his life. He was a Wolf Cub recruit with uniform to pay for. He wanted to go to camp and had no money. He was leader of a band of heroes and had a new H. Q. to get into order. He was on the lookout for good deeds to be done, and for adventures. You will see that Ginger had no time to lose, and no time to spare.

Yet the very next day a new adventure came creeping along for him to tackle.

After school that evening the heroes were due at H. Q. to do a job of carpentering. Treeza, too, was bringing a surprise. The boys were as curious as could be about that surprise. Ginger would have tried to worm it out of her somehow, but he had to go to Tallen's Patch to look for a lost penknife. He guessed he had left that penknife sticking in the ground when he was digging for bricks. He guessed right, and as he put it into his pocket he stared across to where the caravans had been.

They had all gone.

Coo! To think of that! Ginger was guessing the big policeman had seen to the moving on. But he and his heroes had been responsible. He sat back on the pile of bricks and stared at the empty corner. He guessed those gypsies had not been pleased.

The Twinsies Once More

Presently he got up and walked back toward the path. He had seen the Twinsies pass by, and somehow he connected the Twinsies with the gypsies. So he dodged those boys, keeping near enough to watch where they went, and he was sure surprised to see them march right into Sam Parkins's shop.

This was serious!

Ginger followed close. Those boys were actually coming to their H. Q. The idea!

Sam Parkins had a man who helped in the shop, and the Twinsies went up to him.

"We want Ginger Bayles," said Jerry. "He and his mates are located here. We b'long to his crowd. Is their place through into the yard?"

Harry wasn't soft, and he felt uncertain about the Twinsies.

"You wait, laddies," said he. "If Ginger ain't here I'll take a message."

And away he went.

Ginger was hiding behind a big old chair. He heard the Twinsies laughing.

"Dan won't half be pleased," said Jerry. "He'll make a clearout here. That window's handy, and we can fix it so the police will make sure Ginger an' Co were the ones."

Ginger was hiding very close now. He heard Harry come back and say Ginger wasn't in the yard, but they were to return later. The Twinsies ran off laughing. Harry and Ginger laughed too when they had gone, but Ginger didn't say a word about what he had overheard. He waited till the Council met in H. Q.

"Likely those gypsies mean to get some of Sam's goods," said Jackie after hearing the news. "We'd better tell Sam."

But Ginger shook his head. He was glad at that moment that Treeza was not at the Council.

"If we does," he said, "there'll be trouble. We'll have to go to the Court an' my old folk won't like it. It's not an adventure to tell the police. I've got a plan."

The heroes thrilled. "What'll we do, Ginger?" they asked.

Ginger considered. "We'll hide—the lot of us," he said. "If there's a row when we gets home, it won't be the fust. Maybe there won't be a row. It's up to us to help Sam. He's given us our H. Q. He don't want a police case, an' he don't want to lose his goods."

Ginger paused, and the others waited. "When everyone's gone out of the shop we'll nip down. I'll hide in the big clock, and I'll take a hammer wif me. Jackie's got a torch. You get up along one of the beams, Jackie, an' when you hears the hammer you shine the light. Bert can have that 'lectric bell in the shop an' ring it when the light shines, an' Sid can hold on to the gong stick an' crash an' bang. If that don't scare Dan an Co, nothink will."

How the heroes clapped! This was the very marrow of adventure.

And, if the worst came to the worst, there was Mr. Parkins upstairs to be roused by the lively music below.

All went well, too. Sid, who was scouting around later, heard Mr. Parkins ask Harry whether those nippers had gone. Harry thought they had left early.

It was dark in the front-room shop, or whatever you like to call it, but Jackie had his torch, and they seated Ginger in the grandfather's clock before anything else.

Sid had his corner by the big brass gong, and was given candies to suck in order to keep him awake. Bert, too, who was at the other side of the shop. Last of all, Jackie crawled up and along the big black beam, lying flat, and feeling very much awake, and very much a hero, since his job was the biggest of all.

No one likes waiting—sure! but, being heroes they stuck it out till the tremendous moment when someone began to get busy with that window—scraping, cutting, till his hand was inside and he could lift the catch.

Ginger glued his eye to his spy-hole and sharpened his ears till he was all on edge. Scrape—creak—flop!

Someone, wearing soft shoes, had dropped down into the shop and was creeping cautiously forward.

A glimmer of light showed three figures moving very slowly among the old furniture. They were Dan and another gypsy and—yes—one of the Twinsies.

Crack! crack! crack!

The strokes of the hammer sounded loud and startling in the silence, and instantly a long thread of light shone down from the rafters onto the scowling faces of the gypsies.

Crash, crash! The thunder of the gong was echoed by the shrill squealing of the electric bell. Without waiting to make a single inquiry, those visitors fled headlong over the chairs, knocking against tables, tripping over footstools, while the tumult of sound was echoed by yells and shouts as they pushed each other in their haste to get through the window. A moment later Sam Parkins's voice was heard asking what was happening below.

[To be continued next week]

"Bert can have the 'lectric bell in the shop an' ring it when the light shines."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Mail Bag

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 7 years old and would like to correspond with a girl about my own age. I am in 3-A grade. I have been living in the country and have only been in Melbourne about a year. I go to the Sunday School at Third Church, Elsternwick. I love reading Snubs and especially the Animal Town Stories.

ALISON M.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am a few months over 7 years old. I like to read The Christian Science Monitor. My Marmee has read The Children's Page to me for four years. I do love the stories of "Riddle Hill and Jo Joy," "Marigold in Godmother's House," "Ginger, Treeza and the Heroes," "The Secret of the Swan," "The Present to the King," and many others. I love "The International Alphabet," too. Of course Snubs and Waddles I like best. "Will o' the Wisp" is being saved for me later.

I have a dog named Timothy and a cat named Buzzy. They are very loving together and play gently. I attended the Christian Science Sunday School in Brooklyn several months last summer and I do love it so much—I wish I could always go. I have been to two Thanksgiving services, and know five of Mrs. Eddy's hymns. I am in the fourth grade.

Thank you so much for the Monitor's Children's Page and for all the Mail Baggers. Give them my love.

OLIVER W.

Del Monte, California

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with some girl in France. I am a girl, 10 years old, and can speak French a little.

My sister and I live in Del Monte, which is in California, right on the Pacific Ocean. We both ride horseback, swim, and play tennis, and a little golf.

I am a Girl Scout. We had a Court of Awards test last Friday night for a girl who received her Golden Eaglet. GERRY S.

Blue Island, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with girls in different parts of the world, especially the United States and Europe.

I am very interested in music, especially these three instruments: Harp, piano and organ. I am taking piano lessons and truly enjoy them. I would like to take harp and organ later on.

I am 11 years old and am hoping to receive letters from music lovers throughout the world.

HELEN GRACE B.

Leeds, Yorks, England

Dear Editor:

My sister and I read your letters in the Mail Bag and we both enjoy The Children's Page very much. We live at Middleton, a suburb of Leeds, and high up on a hill. We go to the Christian Science Sunday School by bus and sometimes we walk home, about three miles.

Could you get some boy of my own age, 10 years old, to write to me? I will answer any letter. My sister is 7 and a real good friend

Mother and Dad both enjoy the Monitor. HAROLD G.

Lakeport, California

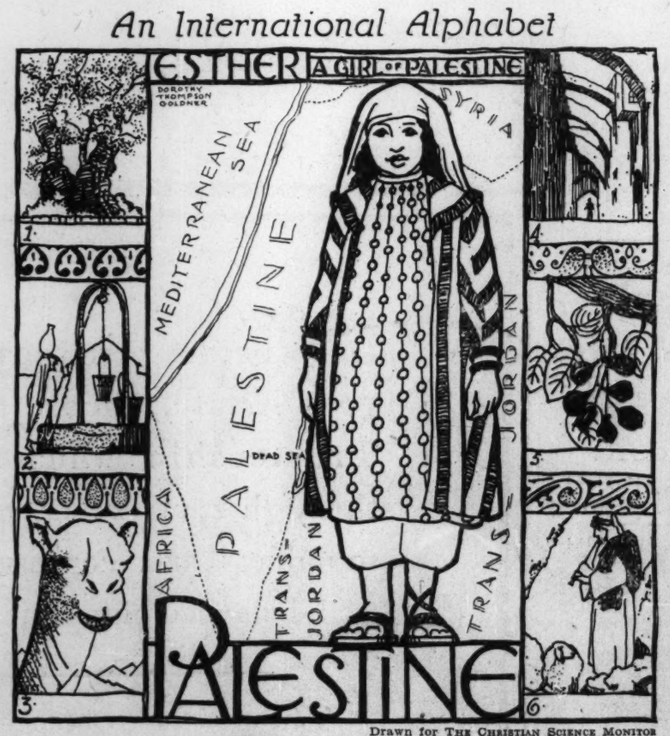
Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope I shall gain many pals by it.

We live on a ranch about four miles out of Lakeport. Below our house, which is on a hill, is a pond on which my sister and I have two boats that we go all over the pond in. We have six cats, two horses, five cows and one dog. I go to school in Lakeport and am in the eighth grade.

I would like to hear from anyone my age (14) from all over the world, especially from the middle western states. LEAH JEAN B.

An International Alphabet



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

P for Palestine

The next country of our International Alphabet is Palestine. On each side of Esther, a Girl of Palestine, you will see pictures which will tell you about her country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents.

1. A tree well known in Palestine. Its fruit is used as a relish.
2. A great sight in a "dry and thirsty land."
3. The "ship of the desert."
4. A street in Jerusalem. Perhaps you will be able to find its name.
5. Fruit of a tree which grows in Palestine.
6. You will know at once what this is, and it will perhaps remind you of pictures of the "Good Shepherd."

The Music Spellers

This game is a very good one to play on rainy spring days.

First take several large sheets of white paper, and cut them into many small squares. Write or print on each square one letter until you have five or six complete alphabets.

After mixing them well, give each person an equal number of squares. Allow them five to ten minutes to arrange their letters so that they spell the names of the different music signs. The player who forms the most words from his letters in the given time wins the game.

The following list of music signs is given to help those of you who do not remember many such words: Staff, note, tie, turn, repeat, hold, space, dot, rest, sharp, natural, line, bar, slur, trill, brace, signature, stem, clef, flag, flat.

A Good Fight

By ELLA H. RAY

BUSTER, the bull pup, with his friend Cricket, the cat, was sitting on the edge of the broad veranda deeply absorbed in something which was going on not far away. Both friends were quiet except for an occasional sharp bark and a rather steady growling remonstrance from the dog.

Out on the walk two dogs were fighting. No one knew what they were fighting about, not even the two dogs, for they had become so excited over the fight that they had forgotten the little thing which had started the disagreement. However, the fight continued until the postman came along and separated the angry pair by a few sharp blows from his umbrella.

"That was a good fight," remarked a boy to his friend who had stood with him watching the battle.

"Well!" exclaimed Buster to Cricket. "Did you hear that?"

"Hear what?" asked the cat, sleepily. She had just settled down for an afternoon nap.

"That boy said that was a good fight."

"Well?" queried Cricket, yawning.

"Well," echoed Buster, sharply, "I didn't know there was such a thing as a good fight; that's all."

"You don't need to be so cross about it," answered Cricket, who was now wide awake.

"Perhaps you'd be cross too, if you were in my place," said the pup. "The boss punishes me every time I get into a tiny little fight, and now one of his friends says that the great big fight those dogs were having was a good fight."

"It does sound sort of funny," acknowledged Cricket. "Let's go and ask Grandfather Frog about it."

"A good fight, a good fight," mused Buster as the two friends walked toward the lily pond.

Grandfather Frog was a good friend to Buster, the pup, and Cricket, the cat. In fact the wise old gentleman was a good friend of all the animal folk who lived near the lily pond where the oldest of all the frogs ruled frogland from his favorite seat on a lily pad.

From far and near animals came to ask advice of the venerable gentleman, and to get his opinion on important matters. No matter how busy he was snapping at silly flies, or supervising frog school, he always found time for a helpful chat with friends and acquaintances.

"Grandfather," began Buster as soon as he was near enough so the old fellow could hear him, "Grandfather, what is a good fight?"

"Huh, huh, chug-u-rum," answered the frog, looking very thoughtful. "I believe I can best answer your question by asking you a few questions. I suppose Cricket wants to know what a good fight is, too, so I'll ask you both some questions."

"Very well, begin," said Buster, laughing.

"Buster, do you always want to go when your master calls you?"

"I don't usually mind much, now," began Buster, "but I confess I used to have quite a fight with myself to make myself leave an interesting tussle, or a juicy bone to answer his call."

"Right," said the frog, crisply.

"Now, Cricket, do you enjoy staying away from the kitchen table when you smell some choice bits of meat that Maggie, the cook, has placed there ready for cooking?"

"Not exactly," admitted Cricket, "but of course I don't let myself do what I know is not right, and I know it is not right to take food which is not meant for me."

"Right," commented the frog again, winking solemnly.

"Ahem, Buster," began Grandfather.

Just at that moment the sound of John's whistle sent Buster dashing wildly toward the house, with Cricket following behind more slowly.

The two friends didn't meet again until dinner time. It was raining and Buster and Cricket had snuggled into a corner of the kitchen well out of the way of Maggie's hurrying feet, and very hungrily sniffing the tempting smells of the cooking meal.

"Buster," began Cricket, "I believe I know what a good fight is."

"I am sure I do," agreed Buster. "It's sort of a funny fight, though, with only one person in it, but I am sure Grandfather Frog meant that a good fight is the fight one has with himself when he wants to do something he shouldn't do."

"Yes," agreed Cricket, looking at the meat on the kitchen table. "It keeps a fellow so busy fighting with himself that if he does a good job he won't have any time to fight with anyone else."

"Right!" admitted Buster. "Cricket, I believe you're right."

A True Story

An open door; a whirr of wings, a flash of yellow and Peaches gained freedom. She had canary-birdlike taken advantage of an aviary door too long left open. Searching proved in vain and Peaches was given up as lost.

Behind her she left four, fuzzy-headed, gaping canary babies. How were those cavernous mouths of the orphans to be filled? It was a problem also how to keep them warm without the aid of mother's wings.

Patiently we fed them hard-boiled egg and cracker crumbs by means of an eye-dropper. It was a constant joy to see the baby mouths open the instant they saw us coming. Warmth had to be supplied by heated bricks. With care our birds thrived and grew.

Two weeks later, while visiting several miles from home, the conversation turned to Peaches and her orphan babies. It turned out that our friend had, with the aid of a cage hung out in an oak tree, captured the canary. Then the bird had been given to a neighbor girl.

We lost no time in explaining about our pet to the bird's new owner. Peaches was gladly given back to us and taken home.

Apparently Peaches remembered her babies. The dear little canary mother conscientiously fed them quantities to atone for her absence. Mother love triumphed over time and distance. The birdlings were orphans no longer. B. H.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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Puddles

There are puddles on the sidewalk
  And puddles in the road,
I like to jump across them
  As if I were a toad.

The wind plays with the puddles,
  The raindrops do a dance,
And when a team goes through them,
  The puddles leap and prance.

The sky is in the puddles
  And clouds are on the street,
It's very queer to see them
  Moving at my feet.

I like to watch the puddles
  On every rainy day,
They seem afraid of sunshine,
  For then they run away.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS

A Little Black Seed

Once upon a time, a little girl named Sally was visiting her grandmother. Grandmother was preparing rice for dinner and as the smooth, white grains poured into the strainer to be washed, Sally cried excitedly, "Oh, Grandmother, I saw a black one!"

Sure enough! There was a black one, a round, black one, looking for all the world, as Grandmother remarked, "just like a lonesome little pickaninny in a cottonfield."

"Oh, can we name him Sambo and plant him in the garden and let him grow up?" cried Sally. "He might be beautiful then."

"Yes," said Grandmother, "that's a very good idea."

So they planted little black Sambo and when Sally visited Grandmother again she was delighted to see a tiny, light-green shoot coming out of the ground. Finally, leaves appeared and then, one day, a spray of yellow blossoms which Sally recognized.

She was so disappointed and angry that she stamped her foot and fairly shouted, "Grandmother, little black Sambo was nothing but an ugly mustard seed."

Grandmother looked at Sally quietly a moment and then said very gently, "Yes, my dear, but even a mustard seed may be put to a beautiful use. Let me read you a story."

So Grandmother read a story which Sally has never forgotten in thirty years. If you would like to read it, too, just open your Bible to Matthew, chapter 13, verses 31 and 32.

Katie's Friend

A large party of children from the slums were on their way home from a visit to the country. A chorus of gibes all aimed at Rosie, one of the little girls, roused the teacher in charge, who noticed that Rosie was wearing a pair of very large-sized shoes. She remembered that the little girl had had a pair of new shoes, and asked what had become of them.

"Well," said Rosie, "you see these shoes are not mine. They're Katie's. I know they're awful big, but her ma has had no work lately, so she couldn't buy her a new pair. She just gave her own shoes to Katie. Katie felt so bad about it that she cried all the way to the station. The girls all laughed at her. So I lent her my new ones and took hers. You see, teacher, Katie's my friend."

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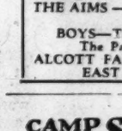

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RIDGEWOOD, N J

Eastern Teams Make First Trip To Oppose West

Initial Western Invasion Begins on Thursday—Cubs Hold Lead

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	9	2	.818
New York	7	3	.700
Boston	6	4	.600
Pittsburgh	5	4	.555
Brooklyn	5	5	.500
Cincinnati	3	7	.300
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Philadelphia	2	8	.200

Results April 28

New York 4, Boston 1.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 10, Brooklyn 8.

Results April 29

Boston 6, New York 4.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 5.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 7.

On Thursday of this week all four clubs in the eastern section of the National League embark upon their first western invasion of the 1934 baseball season. This western trip, which comes earlier this year than it did last year, should uncover the actual strength in the senior circuit race.

Boston's Braves open up at Chicago on Thursday, playing a three-game series with the Cubs, who at the moment command first place in the league standing. From there the Tribe goes to St. Louis for three games. Cincinnati for four contests and Pittsburgh for three more. Brooklyn's schedule calls for games at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis in that order, with four contests against the Cubs and three in each of the other cities.

The New York Giants, Chicago's closest rivals for top honors, visit in order Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. If the world champions are still second when they reach Chicago, that series with the Cubs should be a good one. The lowly Phillies follow a route that leads to St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

The only noticeable change in the first division of the National League over the previous week finds the Braves in third place. Brooklyn dropped into the second division. Home for five games during the last seven days, the Tribe won four and lost only one, and that to New York's great left-hander, Carl Hubbell. Three games in succession were taken from Brooklyn before Hubbell applied the brakes to the locals on Saturday. The Braves came back on Sunday with Huck Betts pitching and won a rather "sloppy" ball game to even the abbreviated series. The locals open a series with the Phillies today at Philadelphia, and do not come home until May 17.

Chuck Klein, slugging outfielder of the Cubs, and Mel Ott, young star of the Giants, are leading the home run race this morning, each having five. Ott also is second to Pie Traynor in league hitting honors, his average being .441, unofficially. Traynor's mark is .579. Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Phillies, Gus Suhr of the Pirates and Hack Wilson of Brooklyn are among the first five batters. The leader one year ago today was Dick Bartell with an average of .417.

There hasn't as yet been any noticable increase in batting since the insertion of the new ball into the National League style of play. Some players say that the new sphere travels farther, but just as many say they don't notice and difference.

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ALL NEW AND BIGGER THAN EVER
Tickets Admitting to Everything Including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
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TICKETS NOW at Garden and Filene's

ZIEGFELD'S BITTER SWEET STAR
EVELYN LAYE IN WALTZ TIME
ETHEL WATERS
WALT DISNEY'S LATEST
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French Musical—English Titles
"DAWN to DAWN"
AMERICAN FILM GEM

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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

The THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
with ALVIN THEA., 52d St., W. of B'y, Evs. 8:30
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

HELEN GAHAGAN FRANCES STARR EDITH BARRETT
In Dan Totheroh's play about the Brontes
MOOR BORN
with GLENN ANDERS
PLAYHOUSE, W. 48 St. Mats. Wed and Sat.

Sporting Around the Hub

AS EXPECTED, Harvard's track and field team easily romped through to victory in the Greater Boston intercollegiate meet which finished Saturday The Crimson amassed a total of 108 points. Northeastern and Boston College were tied for second with 45 points, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology was fourth with 23. Harvard also won the freshman meet with 99 points. Tech was second with 67½, Northeastern third with 30½, Boston College fourth with 20, and Tufts last with 5.

Two meet records were broken. Although the track events were measured in meters, Jack Morse, Harvard captain, was clocked at the quarter-mile in the 400-meter event in 49 2-5s. He had been timed in 49 flat for the 400. Jack Healey established a new meet and Harvard record in the discus, throwing the plate 156ft. 6¾in. The other individual star of the day was Emile Dubiel, who added 10 points to his total of 12 from Friday to boost the Harvard freshman score. On Friday he won the pole vault, took second in the javelin and third in the shotput, and Saturday he won the broad jump and discus.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although Ben Goodale of Winchester and Curtis Carr of Whitinsville tied for the low gross prize with scores of 86 in the Massachusetts Golf Association three-day tournament at the Marlboro Country Club, they did so only because Emery Stratton of Charles River, disgusted with an 84 made early in the first day, failed to turn in his card to the officials. Marlboro is a difficult course and weather conditions were far from conducive to good golf, accounting for the high scoring.

♪ ♪ ♪

If there is such a thing as the eastern intercollegiate Rugby championship for 1934, the Princeton Tigers have it. They nosed out Harvard, 16 to 14, on Soldiers Field Saturday, after the Crimson had led at half time, 9 to 6.

♪ ♪ ♪

With 28 athletic events scheduled for Harvard representatives this week the Crimson spring program is fully under way Included in the schedule are varsity encounters for the baseball team with both Cornell and Princeton and the annual triangular crew race with Princeton and Tech. The varsity netmen entertain Amherst today, the alumni on Wednesday and take a trip to Pennsylvania and Columbia over the week-end.

♪ ♪ ♪

Vito Capraro won the annual three-mile Marathon from Roxbury Crossing to the North Bennet Street Industrial School yesterday. The winner last year, John De Falco, came in second.

♪ ♪ ♪

That was no small achievement for the Watertown High School relay team to take second place in the Penn relays against a choice field of eastern high schools. The Watertown boys trailed George Washington High of New York in the class B mile event by half a second, Washington winning in 3m. 31.5s.

♪ ♪ ♪

Local rowing enthusiasts are keenly awaiting the coming week-end when Harvard and Tech set forth to race Princeton on Lake Carnegie waters. Tech already has one race for experience and the Tigers intimated their worth by sinking the Navy oarsmen a week ago, but Harvard, with only one veteran from the boatload of last year, has not been tried out.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Winch of Boston and Myra Rannacher of Taunton led the men and women in the Massachusetts State duck pin championship, Saturday, at the Huntington Club, with scores of 367 and 328, respectively. Ken Black and Frank Tierney of Taunton were high for the men's doubles with 713 for three strings and Rose Jacobs of Brighton and Red Miller of Revere led the mixed doubles with 709. South Station won the ladies' team event with 1464, led by Jeanette Killgren's 306.

♪ ♪ ♪

The visiting English women lacrosse players expect to see their first baseball game this afternoon when the Red Sox entertain the Philadelphia Athletics at Fenway Park. Those who want to see the English players in action will get another chance when the tourists face an All-Boston lineup on Radcliffe Field Wednesday afternoon.

Quartet of U.C.L.A. Smash the One-Mile Drake Relay Mark

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 30 (AP)—They waited 11 years for a quartet of quarter-milers to come along and break the one-mile relay record at the Drake relay carnival. Saturday it happened, when four fleet-footed youngsters from the University of California at Los Angeles, climaxed the silver anniversary of the Drake games by smashing the record hung up by the University of Iowa in 1923. The record was broken in the last race of the day to the excitement of 18,000 spectators, greatest crowd to witness the West's oldest athletic carnival since it was started 25 years ago.

The California quartet, composed of James B. Miller, Sinclair R. Lott, Ray Vejar, and James E. Lu Valle, clipped a full second off the mark hung up by the Hawkeyes, running the distance in 3m. 15.9s. Lu Valle, the I. C. A. A. A. A. 400-meter champion, ran as anchor man on the winning team, reeling off his quarter in 48.6s. to add a touch of drama to the victory, the Hawkeyes, who hung up the record 11 years ago, were among the spectators to see it cracked.

The wind-up of the two-day athletic carnival saw five records for the meet smashed and another tied, in addition to the world's shot-put record shattered Friday, by Jack Torrance of Louisiana State, with a heave of 55ft. 1½in.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette's star sprinter, co-holder of the world's record for the 100-yard dash, won the dash Saturday for the third consecutive year, beating his field to the tape in 9.7, just two-tenths of a second off the meet record. With his right thigh swathed in bandages, Metcalfe edged out Edwin Hall of Kansas in the last 10 yards after he had run abreast of the Jayhawker from the start. His time was considered exceptionally fast because he ran directly into a six-mile wind.

The Marquette star, after winning the century, ran as anchor man on Marquette's relay team and sprinted to win the 440-yard relay by a margin of two yards ahead of Eckert of Illinois.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	7	3	.700
Toronto	5	3	.625
Newark	7	5	.583
Syracuse	4	3	.571
Montreal	5	5	.500
Albany	4	4	.500
Baltimore	4	7	.364
Buffalo	2	8	.200

Results April 28

Toronto 4, Newark 1.
Albany 8, Montreal 1.
Baltimore 16, Buffalo 2.
Rochester 8, Syracuse 7 (10 innings).

Results April 29

Montreal 6, Newark 4.
Newark 4, Montreal 3.
Rochester 9, Albany 0.
Albany 1, Rochester 0.
Toronto 5, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 9, Baltimore 1.
Syracuse 8, Buffalo 6.
Syracuse 6, Buffalo 5.

College Soccer Result

Yale 4, Bridgeport All-Stars 1.

Restaurants
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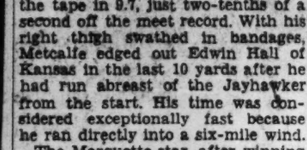

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SAVARIN in Waldorf-Astoria
THE SAVARIN Pennsylvania Station

Virginia Men's Tennis Singles Title Unclaimed

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 30 (AP)—The 1934 men's singles championship of the Virginia State tennis tournament will remain unclaimed.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, who were due to meet for the title, agreed to forgo the contest after postponement became necessary Saturday, when it was scheduled.

The singles finals had to be postponed Saturday when Francis X. Shields of New York and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, the nation's first and third ranking amateurs, whom Allison and Van Ryn had eliminated in surprising upsets in the singles semifinals Friday, showed up more than an hour late for the doubles finals, in which they were again beaten by Allison and Van Ryn, 5—7, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

In the other finals Saturday, Jane Sharp of Pasadena defeated Kathrine Winthrop of Boston, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3, for the women's singles title; Marjorie Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Miss Winthrop defeated Miss Sharp and Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., 8—6, 8—6, for the women's double title, and Miss Sharp and Stoefen defeated Marjorie Van Ryn and Allison, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1, for the mixed doubles title.

The men's doubles final, high light of the day's play, was a grueling match from start to finish of the five sets. Stoefen, after a bad day Friday, was very much back on his game, with his forehand shots registering most effectively.

Van Ryn seemed off his game for the first three sets, but came back brilliantly.

The women's singles also afforded an upset victory, Miss Sharps, an unrated player, defeating Miss Winthrop, ranking number 16.

College Baseball Results

Albright 10, Bucknell 9.
Annapolis 6, Georgetown 4.
Armour 27, Wheaton 3.
Boston College 7, Harvard Grads. 2.
Brown 12, Connecticut 3.
Chicago 5, Iowa 3.
Cornell 5, Columbia 4.
Cornell 4, Columbia 1.
Cortland T. 10, Panzer 3.
Dartmouth 12, New Hampshire 6.
DeKalb T. 3, Illinois Wesleyan 2.
Delaware 5, Washington 1.
Dickinson 12, Gettysburg 3.
Drew 4, Seth Low 1.
Fairmont 9, West Virginia 6.
Girard 12, Williamson T. S. 7.
Hamilton 2, Amherst 0.
Holy Cross 8, Springfield 3.
Illinois 6, Northwestern 3.
Kansas State 15, Nebraska 6.
Lowell T. S. 6, St. Michael's 0.
Maryland 8, Virginia P. I 7.
Middlebury 13, Vermont 3.
Muhlenberg 3, Lafayette 2.
New York S. C. C. N. Y. 2.
North Central 5, Elmhurst 4.
Northeastern 9, Tufts 4.
Ohio State 17, Michigan 2.
Oregon 10, Oregon State 8.
Penn A. C. 4, Drexel 2.
Pratt 13, Stevens Tech 8.
Princeton 8, Williams 2.
Purdue 9, Notre Dame 6.
R. I. State 4, Worcester P. I. 3.
Rutgers 4, Ursinus 3.
Shippensburg T. 10, Kutztown T. 9.
Temple 8, Penn. State 0.
Trinity 12, Swarthmore 7.
Trinity 5, Swarthmore 4.
Union 2, Rochester 1.
Villanova 4, Fordham 1.
Wesleyan 10, Clark 9.
Westchester T. 5, Millersville T. 4.
West Point 2, Lehigh 1.
West Virginia 6, Fairmont 3.
Wisconsin 8, Minnesota 5.
Yale 4, Pennsylvania 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	23	5	.821
Missions	19	9	.679
San Francisco	16	11	.593
Hollywood	13	14	.482
Sacramento	11	16	.407
Oakland	11	17	.393
Seattle	10	18	.357
Portland	7	19	.269

Results April 28

Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 5.
Missions 6, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 9, Oakland 5.
Hollywood 7, Portland 4.
Missions 6, Portland 3.

Results April 29

Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 3.
Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 4 (7 innings).
Missions 6, Seattle 1 (11 innings).
Missions 15, Seattle 2.
Portland 5, Hollywood 1.
Hollywood 6, Portland 2.
San Francisco 9, Oakland 6.
San Francisco 3, Oakland 2.

College Track Results

Brown 69, New Hampshire 66.
Chicago 72, North Central 34.
Haverford 63, Johns Hopkins 62.
Huron 86, Dakota Wesleyan 59.
Norwich 89, Boston 46.
R. I. State 111, Conn. State 24.
Springfield 103, Wesleyan 31.
Trinity 73, Tufts 53.
Vermont 43, St. Lawrence 35.
Williams 80, Union 55.
Worcester P. I. 97 2-3, Mass. State 37 1-3.

Czechoslovakia vs. Hungary

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, April 30 (AP)—Hungary and Czechoslovakia battled to a 2-all draw in their soccer game yesterday. Czechoslovakia led, 2 to 1, at the half.

Arsenal Wins English Soccer League Title

Gains the Necessary Point by Getting Draw With Chelsea

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—Although held to a tie Saturday by Chelsea, the Arsenal Gunners won the English Soccer League championship. The single point resulting from the 2-to-2 game gave the Gunners a lead which cannot be overcome next week, when the season ends.

Fighting to the last ditch, Huddersfield Town defeated Blackburn Rovers, 5 to 3; but the Gunners have a lead of three points over Huddersfield now. It is the second year in succession the Gunners have produced a championship eleven, and the third time in the club's history.

Chelsea fought desperately, having their own worry about staying in the first division. Sheffield United, tail-end team, defeated Derby County in another desperate relegation battle. The result of Saturday's matches, with only one game left, was to leave Sheffield at the bottom with 31 points, and Newcastle United next with 34. Both have completed their schedules and will go down to the second division.

The question of who goes up from the second division along with Grimsby Town will be settled on the last match. Bost Preston North End and Bolton, deadlocked for the honor, won their home matches Saturday, Preston beating Fulham 2 to 0 and Bolton defeating Millwall, 5 to 0.

Manchester United, next in line to the doomed Lincoln City outfit for demotion to the third division, held Swansea to a 1-to-1 tie at home, and now have 32 points. Swansea and Millwall, the latter victims at Bolton, are still in danger, each with 33 points.

Norwich City were held to a scoreless day at South End United; but the city is definitely going up from the southern section of the third division. The problem of whether Barnsley or Chesterfield will gain promotion from the northern section, however, remained unsolved. Both teams, having the same number of points, won their matches Saturday by goodly margins.

The long Scottish season ended Saturday, except for a couple of odd games, with the Glasgow Rangers in possession of the championship for the second year in succession and also of the Scottish Cup.

With another game left, Rangers defeated Hamilton to bring their margin over the second-place Motherwell outfit to three points. Motherwell has already finished and the club is en route to South Africa.

Mrs. Clemenson Sets Record 712 In Women's Bowling

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30 (AP)—Mrs. Marie Clemenson, a member of the Alberti Jewelers team of Chicago, set an all-time record for the Woman's International Bowling Congress yesterday when she totaled 712 pins to take the lead in the individual event of the 1934 tourney here. Her games were 259, 190 and 263.

It was the first series above 700 ever rolled in the Woman's International Congress, and displaced the previous mark of 668 held for two years by Audrey McVay of Kansas City. Miss McVay was rolling her individual event on adjoining alleys last night when the Clemenson record was set.

The high mark of the Chicago woman dropped to second place in the tourney Mrs. Susie Springmann of Louisville, Ky., who had led the individuals since last week with a score of 612.

Mrs. Clemenson's record put her in third place in the all events with 1746. She got off to a slow start Saturday night in the team event when she rolled only 495, and added a 539 in the doubles.

Alberti Jewelers of Chicago, three-time winners of the Woman's International Bowling Congress and which set a record of 2867 in winning the title last year, rolled into second place in the current tournament here late Saturday night with 2564 pins. The games were 866, 839 and 859. Ann Higgins paced the team with 597 after a 253 start.

The Berghoff team of Fort Wayne, Ind., lost an excellent chance to take the lead when the team dropped to 730 the final game after 929 and 866. The 2525 total gave them fourth place.

Stevenson and Schalk of Chicago landed just outside the first five with 2513. The games were 846, 838 and 829.

In doubles play only one entry rolled into the first 10, M. Timmer of St. Louis taking tenth place with 577.

Stein to Meet Miller

DETROIT, April 30 (AP)—Otto Stein Jr., veteran St. Louis (Mo.) bowler, last night won the right to meet Joe Miller of Buffalo for the world match game bowling championship. Stein won the national match bowling championship last night with a 36-game total of 6383. James Murgie of Philadelphia, with a 30-game total of 6168, was runnerup in the three-day tournament. One of the biggest upsets revealed by the final standings was by Nolen of New York, who held second place at the conclusion of the first 20 games only to slip into third place in last night's concluding block with a total of 6068. Twenty bowlers sought the right to meet Miller. The contest for the world title will be a home-and-home affair of 80 games, 40 of them at Buffalo May 12, 13 and 14, and the remainder at St. Louis May 19, 20 and 21.

Ceiman Wins Long Walk

CINCINNATI, April 30 (AP)—Harry Ceiman of Toronto, Canada, won the national A. A. U. 50,000-meter championship walk yesterday, covering 31 miles and 125 yards in 4h. 58m. 55 1-5s. He crossed the finish line almost two miles ahead of the field. Ernest Crosbie of East Lansing, Mich., came in second, Ernest Koehler of New York was third, and Bill Chrisholm of Los Angeles finished fourth. Philip Jachelski of Baltimore, the defending champion, dropped out after covering approximately half of the course, because of muscle trouble.

Hungary Wins at Soccer

BUDAPEST, April 30 (AP)—Hungary's soccer team defeated Bulgaria yesterday, 4 to 1, after leading 4 to 0 at half time.

College Polo Results

Ohio State 8, Missouri 6.
Princeton 5, West Point 4.
Yale 9, Farmington V. C. 2.

Walter Marty Betters World's Jump Mark

By the Associated Press

Stanford University, Calif., April 30

WALTER MARTY explored the stratosphere of the high jump world again Saturday to better his own record with the amazing leap of 6ft. 9⅛in. His former world mark of 6ft. 8⅝in. was set in Fresno last year.

The blond collegian's jump was the highlight of a meet that saw Marty's Fresno State College team go down to 76 13/15 to 5 2/15 defeat before Stanford's powerful squad.

Penn Carnival Has Brilliant Ending, Five New Records

PHILADELPHIA, April 30 (AP)—After a drab beginning, the fortieth Pennsylvania Relay Carnival was brought to a brilliant, record-smashing conclusion Saturday before 45,000 spectators, one of the biggest crowds that has ever witnessed a track meet in the East.

Athletes from the South and Middle West combined with the eastern brigade to crack a total of five major records in a succession of thrilling performances.

Glenn V. Cunningham, the Kansas cyclone, added another gem to his mile-running crown by taking the measure of his slim Pennsylvania rival, Gene G. Venzke, in the track record time of 4m. 11.8s. for the day's spotlight conquest while Cornell University's squad staged a long-sought comeback by sharing the major relay racing honors with the fleet sons of Indiana.

W. H. Niblock of Bowdoin won the shot put at 48ft. 2in.

Cornell, unable to win a single relay feature since 1922, bagged three titles. The Big Red sprinters romped off with the 880-yard championship after capturing the 440 Friday and the Cornell timber-toppers captured the 480-yard shuttle hurdle relay in the new carnival record time of 1m. 2.4s., in the final after tying the old mark in their first test.

Indiana, which never had won a major Penn carnival relay previously, also came through with three triumphs, thanks chiefly to the speedy work of the twin Hoosier aces, Ivan Fuqua and Charles Hornbostel, who ran in every race. After beating Princeton's Bill Bonthron in a half-mile finish Friday, Hornbostel helped Indiana take both the one and two mile championships this afternoon. Fuqua ran an anchor 440 in 48s. flat, fastest of the day, as the Hoosiers posted a 3h. 18.7s., performance in the mile.

Two stalwart southerners, competing in special events blasted carnival records as Ralston Legore of the University of North Carolina hurled the javelin 214ft. 8⅞in. and M. Zori of North Carolina State sent the discus spinning 151ft. 1in.

George B. Spitz, New York University jumper, accounted for the remaining record when he negotiated 6ft. 7¼in. in the high jump, beating his own previous carnival mark by nearly two inches. After beating Howard Spencer, Geneva College, and Murphy of Notre Dame, Spitz set sail for a world record attempt. He cleared 6ft. 8¼in. in an exhibition jump before failing three times with the bar at 6ft. 10in.

Northeastern League Formed With Six Clubs

WORCESTER, Mass., April 30 (AP)—The Northeastern Baseball League, a new class A circuit, was definitely organized here yesterday when club owners from six cities posted their forfeit fees. The six members of the league are Worcester, Hartford, Springfield, Lowell, Waltham and New Bedford.

Manchester and Nashua, the two New Hampshire cities which previously sought franchises in the circuit, have dropped their plans for this year.

The league will operate without a president and its affairs will be handled by General Manager Walter E. Hapgood and a board of directors consisting of Raymond L. "Chief" Werre of Worcester, Jean Dubuc, owner and manager of the New Bedford Club, and Willard Morrell, one of the three brothers who own the Hartford Club.

The Waltham Club, which was admitted yesterday is owned by William E. Baker of Wayland, a Boston restaurant man.

A schedule committee, composed of Werre, Dubuc, Morrell and Victor Lecourt of Lowell, will report at the next meeting, a week from yesterday. It is planned to start the League on May 16th and close the first week in September. The players' salary limit was fixed at $2500.

Cup Team Rushed to St. Andrews

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 30 (AP)—America's Walker Cup golf squad, led by Francis Ouimet, completed the Atlantic crossing last night and rushed off immediately to St. Andrews where they will meet Britain's picked amateurs in the eighth international series May 11 and 12. The team of nine was met at Londonderry by Henry Cullen, secretary of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, when the Caledonia sailed into that Irish port early yesterday morning. He accompanied them on the north channel crossing to Glasgow and then escorted them by bus to St. Andrews on Scotland's east coast.

Navy Defeats Columbia

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 30 (AP)—Three crews of Naval Academy oarsmen won their races from Columbia University eights on the Severn River here Saturday. The Navy's varsity shell finished the mile and a half course five lengths ahead of the Lions in 8m. 58.4s. The Midshipmen's junior varsity won its mile and a half race with the Columbia jayvees by two and a half lengths, while the 150-pound Middies finished a mile and five-sixteenths course a scant half-boat length ahead of the little Columbians.

College Lacrosse Results

Boston L. C. 4, Dartmouth 3.
Harvard 14, Brown 3.
Johns Hopkins 11, Swarthmore 2.
Maryland 12, Yale 0.
Mount Washington 11, Annapolis 4.
Palisades L. C. 7 Lafayette 1.
Penn State 8, Lehigh 4.
Princeton 10, Cornell 1.
Rutgers 5, Army 4.
St. John's (Md.) 20, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Stevens Tech 10 Montclear A. C. 6.
Syracuse 10, Hobart 2.
Union 11, Tufts 5.

Houston Wins Volleyball

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 30 (AP)—The Houston (Texas) Y. M. C. A. volleyball team won the 1934 championship in the national open tournament here Saturday, defeating the Division Street team of Chicago in two straight matches, 15—6, 15—12, and 17—15, 15—6.

Detroit Tigers Lead League As West Faces East

Cochrane's Club Gets Its First Test, Beginning on Thursday

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	6	3	.667
Cleveland	5	3	.625
New York	6	4	.600
Washington	6	5	.545
Boston	5	5	.500
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	4	7	.364
Chicago	3	6	.333

Results April 28

Boston 4, New York 2.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 6.

Results April 29

New York 3, Boston 2.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 1.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 6.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 2.

Winning three games and losing two during the past seven days, the Detroit Tigers retained their hold on first place in the American League baseball standing. This morning their record was six victories and three defeats. The Yankees had the lead for one day, but could not keep it from their western rivals. The Cleveland Indians fought their way into the select group and have been in second place since last Thursday.

Detroit's first real test of strength comes during the next two weeks. On Thursday of this week all four western clubs make their initial eastern appearance of the 1934 campaign. The Tigers face the Yankees at New York onThursday, Friday and Saturday for three games that should be packed full of fight. Detroit's next move is to Boston where the Red Sox are waiting with the hope of landing in a first-division berth. Four games are scheduled between the Sox and Detroiters.

Cochrane takes his Bengals to Philadelphia after the Boston stay, and plays three contests with Connie Mack's Athletics. The final stop of the eastern trip is in Washington, and probably by that time the Senators will be right up near the top battling for the lead.

Cleveland, which suddenly jumped into the spotlight by taking second place, is scheduled to meet the Senators, Athletics, Red Sox and Yankees in that order. Eastern clubs hope to fatten their averages at the expense of the other two western teams, St. Louis and Chicago, which have shown very little strength since the opening of the season. The Browns travel to Boston, New York, Washington and Philadelphia, while the White Sox must face in order, Philadelphia, Washington, New York and Boston.

At the present time it looks as if the junior league race will be hard-fought and interesting until late in September. A new manager and first class catcher in the person of Mickey Cochrane has made the Tigers a decided threat. Cleveland probably doesn't belong in the pennant class, but will be dangerous at all times. The Yankees and Senators of course are favorites. The Red Sox have shown flashes of power, but it is doubtful if they can keep pace with their better equipped rivals. If and when Bob Grove gets ready for regular work the Sox will be 25 per cent stronger.

Jimmy Foxx and Carl Reynolds are sharing slugging honors this morning. Foxx leads the home run parade with four, while the Red Sox center fielder sports a batting average of .450, easily holding first place in that respect. Higgins of Philadelphia is second to Reynolds.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	8	5	.615
Chattanooga	6	4	.600
Memphis	7	6	.538
Birmingham	7	6	.538
Nashville	5	5	.500
Atlanta	5	5	.500
Knoxville	5	7	.417
Little Rock	4	9	.308

Results April 28

Chattanooga 4, Nashville 2.
Memphis 7, New Orleans 4.
Birmingham 3, Little Rock 0.
Knoxville at Atlanta, postponed.

Results April 29

Little Rock 6, Birmingham 2.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 1.
Atlanta 9, New Orleans 2.
New Orleans 5, Atlanta 0.
Nashville 8, Chattanooga 3.
Knoxville 9, Memphis 8 (11 innings).
Memphis 4, Knoxville 2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	9	2	.818
Indianapolis	6	4	.600
Toledo	5	4	.556
Louisville	5	5	.500
Kansas City	5	6	.455
Milwaukee	4	6	.400
Columbus	3	6	.333
St. Paul	3	7	.300

Results April 28

Minneapolis 13, Kansas City 12 (10 innings).
Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 5 (11 innings).
Indianapolis 8, Columbus 5.
Louisville 6, Toledo 3.

Results April 29

Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 1.
Toledo 8, Columbus 7.
Kansas City 13, Milwaukee 3.
Indianapolis 9, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 3, Louisville 2.

College Tennis Results

Albright 6, Muhlenberg 3.
Amherst 5, West Point 4.
Annapolis 6, Columbia 3.
Brooklyn 7, Manhattan 2.
Brown 9, Providence 0.
Colgate 6, R. P. I. 3.
E. Stroudsburg T. 9, Rider 0.
Harvard 6, Cornell 3.
Longwood T. C 9, Bates 0.
Michigan 3, Illinois 3.
Minnesota 9, Carleton 0.
New York U. 7, Pennsylvania 2.
Northwestern 4, Wisconsin 2.
Penn State 8, Gettysburg 1.
Princeton 9, Lehigh 0.
Seventh Regiment 8, Yale 5.
Springfield 7, New Hampshire 1.
Trinity 5, Swarthmore 4.
Union 5, Middlebury 4.
Wesleyan 8, Haverford 1.
West Chester T. 4, Temple 2.

Yale Crews Win

WORCESTER, Mass., April 30 (AP)—A smoothly swinging Yale crew, displaying all the springing speed of the traditional Leader-coached eight, defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by 2½ lengths over the Henley distance on Lake Quinsigamond here Saturday. The Eli varsity time for the mile and five-sixteenths was 6m. 46⅘s. Yale's 150-pound crew came from behind to defeat Tech and Cornell. The Yale lightweights finished 1½ lengths ahead of Tech, which nosed out Cornell by 6 feet after having led for nearly three-quarters of the distance. The victors were unofficially timed at 7m. 2s. for the mile and five-sixteenths.

College Golf Results

Carleton 11, MacAlester 7.
Indiana 10½, Louisville 7½.
Iowa State 13, Omaha 5.
Michigan 15½, Northwestern 2½.
Notre Dame, 15½, Purdue 2½.
Penn State 4, Cornell 2.
Pittsburgh 4, West Virginia 3.
Yale 6, P. and M. 0.

East Beats West In First Indoor Open Polo Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 30—East won the first game of the series with West for the open championship of the Indoor Polo Association of America Saturday by the count of 15½ to 7. The 10-goal player, W. F. C. Guest of New York, led the winning attack with eight goals, but Mr. W. G. Reynolds was only one goal behind.

The crowd was estimated at 15,000, the largest ever admitted into the 124th Artillery Armory, which claims the world's biggest indoor polo arena. In the game for the western championship for teams of seven goal and under ratings, the 122d Field Artillery defeated the 124th's Cardinals, 7 to 6. The winners started with two goals by handicap.

West enjoyed an advantage only in the first period, 2 to 1½. As Guest worked into the combination which last week, without him, was known as the New York Athletic Club trio, winning the senior title, the Easterners scored 8 goals to West's 1, in the second chukker. This made the count 9½ to 3, and it looked as though the locals were completely routed. However, they rallied in the third to count four times against East's three, making the count 12½ to 7.

West apparently put all it had into the third chukker, as it was blanked in the fourth while East again scored three. Hard backhitting, long shots and dribbling down the field to score with others in hot pursuit by Guest and W. H. Nicholls Jr., the latter playing back for West, made the game a thriller all the way. The summary:

Position	East	West
No. 1	W. G. Reynolds	Capt. C. A. Wilkinson
No. 2	W. F. C. Guest	Capt. M. M. Corpening
Back	A. B. Borden	W. H. Nicholls Jr.

Score—East 15½, West 7. Goals—Guest 8, Reynolds 7, Borden for East; Corpening 3, Nicholls 3, Wilkinson for West. Fouls—Guest for East. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers. Referee—George A. Bates.

Cornell Nine Takes Two Eastern Games

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	3	1	.750
Pennsylvania	2	1	.667
Yale	2	1	.667
*Princeton	1	1	.500
*Harvard	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	4	.200
Dartmouth	0	1	.000

(*Played one tie game)

Results April 28

Yale 4, Pennsylvania 3. (11 innings)
Cornell 5, Columbia 4. (7 innings)
Cornell 4, Columbia 1. (7 innings)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., April 30—Cornell took undisputed possession of first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League race here Saturday by taking both games of a double-header from the Columbia Lions, defending champions in the league. The scores were 5 to 4 and 4 to 1. Cornell clinched the first game with a five-run rally in the first inning. Pasto held the Lions to three hits in the second contest. The scores by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Cornell	5	0	0	0	0	0	x	5	6	2
Columbia	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	6	1

Batteries—Pross and Wallace; Meisel, Morgan, Gannett and Brominski. Losing pitcher—Meisel. Umpires—O'Brien and Van Dyne. Time—1h. 32m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Cornell	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	8	2
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Latest in Tires

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is an original idea on which J. V. Martin of Garden City, N. Y., has just obtained U. S. Patent No. 1954214. It is a new tire, thin and solid, but stout strips of rubber fasten it to the wheel in a pattern like shoe-laces. Only the elasticity of the rubber itself is used to produce easy riding qualities, and one can imagine how pleasantly the lacings will give under the weight of the car. Best of all the tire banishes punctures!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Irredentism (M. I. T.)—The correspondent inquires the meaning of the italicized word in the following extract from the article of the Prime Minister of Greece, in the Monitor Magazine Section of April 25, 1934:

The need of security is specially felt in the southeast of Europe, where the struggles of *irredentism* and the love for domination among the neighboring peoples have kept the nations in a permanent state of excitement.

"Irredentism" is applied broadly to a movement which would incorporate within one state certain portions of other states whose inhabitants have racial, religious, or other ties with the people of the first state.

It had its origin in Italy, springing into prominence in 1878, when Italy failed to share in the spoils of Turkey after the Russo-Turkish War, although Austria profited. The cry went up for the recovery of *Italia irredenta* ("unredeemed Italy" — Latin *in*, "not," and *redemptus*, "redeemed"). This included the Tyrol, Trieste, Goriza, Istria, Nice, Malta, and other territories with various ties to Italy. The whole effort is regarded as chimerical except by its most exalted patriots.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

AND if thou wouldst be happy, learn to please.—PRIOR.

Your Camera

Use of Filters

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THE violet and blue rays act most rapidly on the sensitive film; and, in order to render the colors as seen by the eye in their correct values, a filter or screen must be used to absorb some of these rays. This does not mean that the colors will be reproduced as in nature, but the filter does allow for a contrast between the tones in the finished prints.

Green, for example, will be darker in the print than yellow, but the two merge unless a filter and orthochromatic film (film sensitive to green and yellow) are used.

The filter may be used in the reproduction of landscapes, in which there are clouds, flowers, and hills in the distance. The filter will cut out some of the haze due to moisture and dust and render the hills sharply against the sky.

In photographing flowers, the filter will separate the tones in the flowers and produce a print in which there is a graduated series of tones corresponding to the different colors found in the originals.

The filter is simply slipped over the lens in use. There are many types of filters, but it will be well at the start to select one that increases the exposure not more than three times.

In serious work it will be found necessary to use the camera on a tripod when the filter is used, owing to the increase in exposure necessary with any filter except the sky filter.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Delivers Freight

OUR family recently learned of a first-class "vocation." We were expecting a shipment of furniture; and one day a young man telephoned us that he had noticed some crates for us at the freight depot. He said he would like the job of delivering them. We were glad to reward his alertness, and he soon appeared with the furniture, uncrated it and set it up for us in the house. We learned that he has access to a truck, and that he and a friend make the rounds of the freight offices daily, hunting up business in this way.

M. I. E.

In Lighter Vein

"Now, Beamish, I think if I read my speech and unveil you a couple more times I shall be word-perfect."
—Humorist

The Score

She (at concert): "What's that book the conductor keeps looking at?"

He: "That's the score of the overture."

She: "Oh, really? Who's winning?"—*Arizona Kitty-Kat.*

The Motor Age

Little Irene had been visiting Auntie. Auntie had opened the organ and showed her little guest how to pull out the stops and push the treadles.

On returning home the child was telling mother about it, and said, "Mummy, the organ had a lot of 'chokes,' and two brakes on it."

Took His Place

A Scotsman holding an important job in the city was always being twitted by an English friend about his nationality. By a curious chance the two met on holiday.

"Hallo," chaffed the Englishman, "how on earth is your office managing to get on without you?"

"Fairly well," answered the Scot, cautiously. "You see, I left two Englishmen and four Welshmen in my place."—*Sydney* (N. S.) *Post-Record.*

Clean Sport

The Doors of the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Swing Open Today to Admit W. T. Conklin, Austin, Texas, Who Sends Us This Appealing Snapshot.

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Arizona: Saguaro

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SAGUARO is the "Sage of the Desert" because of the great age it attains—often 250 years or more. It grows from 30 to 50 feet tall—giant sentinel, keeping watch over all desert life. When fully grown, a single plant weighs six tons or more.

A saguaro in blossom looks much like an enormous lighted candelabra. The main stem rises 10 or 15 feet, and then branches abruptly, terminating in masses of waxy white blossoms. They are "lighted," or abloom, only at night and during the morning hours. The fruit is about the size of a hen's egg. Its crimson pulp is preserved by Indians and Mexicans as jam or fruit. Some is dried in the sun and sold for sweetmeat.

Saguaro was adopted as Arizona's state flower in 1933 by the Legislature.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Virtue and Its Reward

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

NOW on a day when I was weary, I returned unto my House at the going down of the Sun. And Keturah met me at the Door, and she said, My lord, thou art just in time, and thy Supper is ready. And I sat down at the Table and did eat, and everything was Mighty Good.

And I spake unto Keturah, saying, That Cook is Improving, Raise thou her wages, lest thou lose her.

And Keturah laughed aloud.

Then said Keturah, My lord, thou hast paid thy little wife an unintended compliment. This is the Cook's Day Out.

And I said, If it be so, discharge the Cook, and be thou my cook.

And Keturah said, Thou speakest after the manner of men, assuming that as Virtue is its own Reward, and that all that a woman desireth as payment for being a Good Cook is the privilege of doing nothing but Cook. The theory that Virtue is its Own Reward hath been Overworked.

And I said, How shall I reward thee?

And she said, It was sufficient Reward to have thee say that the Cook was improving, not suspecting that it was I to whom thou didst pay the Compliment. For I desire not to be bribed nor yet rewarded, but if there be any Virtue in cooking a meal which an Husband counteth good, then doth a wife like this, that her effort shall be Recognized. For we live by Approbation, Hope, and Love, as Wordsworth hath informed us.

And I said, Yea, but thou shalt have a Reward, for I will wipe the Dishes.

And this I did, and enjoyed it, and I think Keturah enjoyed it, also.

And she said, Now will I Reward thee, with a Reward which thou mayest claim only on the Cook's day out.

Now if on that day I kissed the Cook, that cook being Keturah, so far as I know, it is no one's business but hers and mine.

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

Yet fair are days in summer; and more fair
The growths of human goodness here and there.
—*Amy Levy.*

This it is to be wise, when you can bend your mind in whatever direction circumstances may require.—*Terence.*

Nothing is impossible to industry.—*Latin Proverb.*

Unjust rule never endures perpetually.—*Seneca.*

A joke often settles things more thoroughly and better than acrimony.—*Horace.*

Admonish your friends in private; praise them in public.—*Publilius Syrus.*

Good things befall the good.—*Latin Proverb.*

Each one is a copy of God in a small form.—*Manilius.*

Rule your mind, which, unless it is your servant, is your master.—*Horace.*

The best worship, however, is stout working.—*Carlyle.*

To govern the good is easy.—*Plautus.*

A powerful imagination produces the event.—*Quoted by Montaigne.*

He is the bravest man who is swift to encounter horrors even though they stare him in the face.—*Lucanus.*

Who once believed will never wholly doubt.—*Alfred Austin.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The River Jabbok

IN BIBLICAL times the River Jabbok formed the boundary between the northern and southern divisions of the land east of Jordan, commonly called Gilead; the Jabbok is referred to, for instance, as the "border of the children of Ammon" (Josh. 12:2).

The name "Jabbok" is supposed to mean "the luxuriant river," a name justified by the fertility of the valley through which it flows on its winding course of over 60 miles to meet the River Jordan at a point 25 miles north of the Dead Sea. Today it is known to the Arabs as the "Zerka" because of its gray-blue color when seen at a distance.

The most historic reference to the Jabbok will probably remain that which connects it with Jacob's memorable experience at Peniel; for it was after he had sent his retinue "over the brook, and sent over that he had" that "Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day" (Gen. 32:22-30).

Betty Bee

Registering Emotions

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHILD has very definite ways of registering joy or displeasure. In infancy it crows and laughs when happy, cries when unhappy. Surprising as it may seem, Betty Bee had quite as definite ways of indicating her moods.

Persons unacquainted with the habits of Betty and her mates will sometimes say: "I'm afraid to go near the hive. The bees are always buzzing about, mad with somebody or something."

Betty could have told these folks something different. Suppose we follow Betty into the hive, and watch and listen. As we enter we are greeted with a buzzing chorus that has no note of happiness. Neither is it the loud hum of a rudely disturbed colony. It is a plaintive tone, one that denotes unrest and uncertainty. In our search of a reason for this disturbed condition we peer into the brood comb. There are no eggs, no larvæ, no young bees. At once we know the truth; the hive is queenless. Routine has been disrupted and the bees are voicing their protests.

The keeper of the bees has learned to read conditions within the hive, from the actions of the bees and from the song of their wings. In this emergency the keeper decides to let the bees bring forth their own queen, so he places within the hive, brood comb from an active hive, one with queen cells in which eggs repose. These eggs the bees deluge with rich food and in about 15 days the first and accepted queen comes forth.

In a previous article we stated that about 20 days elapse from the time an egg is deposited until the bee comes forth. This is true in the case of worker bees, but the special attention paid to the queen egg makes her majesty more precocious. As a result she has her introduction to the hive some five days sooner.

At the birth of the queen, lamentations cease, and throughout the hive are unmistakable signs of joy.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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After having been made the beneficiaries of citizenship said the speaker I dont think federal let or hindrance of any kind on the part of the Government should be suffered by anybody in doing such legitimate business as they can

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Feathered Farm-Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ballston, Ore.

IF SOMEONE should refer to you as a "Little Goose," don't scowl; for a wild Canadian goose on a farm near here has lived down any aspersion that once went with that appellation. She is anything but a foolish creature. This sensible wildfowl even goes to the pasture and drives home the cows.

One day when the farmer was out hunting he broke the tip of one of her wings. Her futile efforts to balance herself and fly, caused him to take her home to his barnyard, where he put her with the farm fowls.

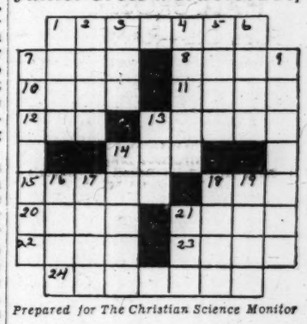
At first she was shy in such strange surroundings, and was greatly alarmed at the approach of a person. But the farmer's wife and children met the newcomer's timidity with gentle patience, and she was soon eating with the other fowls.

Then she began to be interested in things around her—most of all in the cows. They were found to be quite fascinating. Waddling along behind them from the far end of the long sweeping meadow, was lots of fun. The "cow attendant" soon saw that this wise honker understood his chore quite as well as he did; so the job of herding the cows home gradually fell to the new "hand."

She knows that shadows lengthening out across the fields means twilight and home-coming time; and away she goes to urge the loitering, browsing milkers to the barn. If their leisurely munching brings too much lagging, she gently reminds them by pecking at their legs, meanwhile carrying on some plain and fancy quacking.

Here is indeed a faithful servant!

Junior Cross-Word No. 167



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Not deep.
7—Excursion on the water.
8—Affirm.
10—Tug.
11—Large bundle.
12—State west of Indiana (abbr.).
13—Evergreen shrub.
14—Masculine title of respect.
15—Represent.
18—Ocean.
20—Assumed part.
21—Third Vice-President of United States.
22—Before long.
23—Kind of thin, small nail.
24—Small instruments for sewing.

Down
1—First king of Israel.
2—Elevation of land.
3—Every one.
4—Work.
5—Shaped like an egg.
6—Fountain.
7—They spin webs to catch their prey.
9—A fox.
13—Strike.
14—Landscape.
16—Middle of the day.
17—Juicy plant.
18—Certain.
19—Ages
21—Barrel (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Daily Anecdote

Something

AFTER Lincoln's election to the Presidency was assured, he and Mrs. Lincoln took a trip to Chicago where Mrs. Lincoln purchased a silk dress for the inauguration.

When they had returned home and were unpacking their purchases, Mr. Lincoln said, "Well, wife, there is one thing very likely to come out of this scrape, anyhow: We are going to have some new clothes."

Brevities

Punch: Somebody says that a man could carry a million pounds if the money was in pound notes. We mention this so that our readers may be prepared for any emergency.

Daily Oklahoman: The only way to keep from being annoyed by a howling dog is to own it.

The Adventures of Waddles—The Family Tree

By THE HAGERS

SAID GANDER JIM, "I HEAR THEY'VE FOUND SOME ANCIENT GEESE TRACKS IN THE GROUND.
MY FAMILY TREE EXTENDS, I GLEAN, BACK TO THE ERA PLIOCENE."
"WELL, HOW FAR BACK IS THAT, PLEASE STATE?" "TEN MILLION YEARS, THEY ESTIMATE."
"THAT'S FAR ENOUGH, JIM, I AGREE, FOR ANY GOOSE TO TRACE HIS TREE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

0000000000!

LATE news from the astronomical world raises this serious question: Is there collusion between the Administration at Washington and the devout astronomer for the purpose of making the world familiar with large numbers? Or is it rivalry in the expansion of the Arabic notation? Whatever the answer be, the latest from that redoubtable searcher of the beyond, Dr. Edwin P. Hubble of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, invites us to enlarge our concept of the universe far beyond anything heretofore presented by Jeans, Eddington, Millikan and the others, fervid expansionists though they be.

Dr. Hubble's findings are little short of breath-taking. The universe, declares he, is a finite sphere with a diameter of some six billion light years; and when this distance is calculated on the fact that light travels at a speed of 186,000 miles a second, the Arabic notation itself is put to the test. But that is only the beginning of his astounding declaration. The universe consists of 500,000,000,000,000 (five hundred trillion) nebulæ, each stellar unit of which is 80,000,000 times as bright as the sun and 800,000,000 times as massive. How these figures stagger the imagination!

And only a year ago, Dr. Hubble was content with observing, through the 100-inch telescope on Mt. Wilson, nebulæ 150,000,000 light years away. Who shall say this has not been a year of unprecedented expansion?

We are also assured that beyond this universe, 6,000,000,000 light years in diameter, nothing exists, not even cosmic dust. That is to say, this universe with which Dr. Hubble deals so familiarly marks the end of space, for it is held that space cannot exist without matter.

Here is another important fact. The totality of this mass of matter in the universe has not increased. Because of the constant expansion, it follows, then, that the distance between the component units has greatly increased, that is to say, it is continually an emptier universe. In the question of mass, Dr. Hubble likens the earth to a grain of sand in this immense space.

If all these marvelous details of this expanding universe have been revealed through a 100-inch telescope, what further wonders will be discovered when the huge mirror now cooling at Corning, N. Y., is ready for use? Dr. Hubble believes that beyond the present frontier will be found countless galaxies or nebulæ, all moving at a terrific speed—where? The Psalmist was, according to modern astronomy, speaking in very limited terms when he attempted to indicate the infinite nature of the divine presence.

As we ponder the problems raised by discussion of the expanding universe, especially the accepted theory of relativity that space and matter must coexist, this question inevitably confronts us: If the conclusion of modern physicists and metaphysicians that matter in reality is nonexistent be true, does it not follow that space must give way to infinity?

Dentistry in Wall Street

IT IS now taken for granted that stock market reform will be enacted in this session of Congress. This is the major news in the reshuffling which has lately been in progress over the subject. It is equally important that whatever bill is enacted, the reform will have "teeth" in it. Wall Street has become accustomed to this. The evil practices which have grown up in Wall Street—such as manipulative pools, fictitious transactions, and the like—have come under the frown of the stock market authority itself. Therefore, now that legislation is freely conceded, there can be no objection to the reinforcement of such prohibitions by law.

The great difference between the House and Senate stock market bills lies in jurisdiction. In the Senate bill an entirely new organization is set up, to be called the Federal Securities Exchange Commission. This would take over much of the duties which, under the House bill, are vested in the Federal Trade Commission. Of the two the Senate proposal, which Senator Carter Glass sponsored, is preferable. The Federal Trade Commission is already overloaded with work. In guarding the public interest in the vast operations of the stock exchanges, a special body is certainly required. The provisions surrounding the set-up of the new commission seem to insure that its task will be satisfactorily handled. Its jurisdiction, indeed, might be extended. So interwoven are stock market business and security flotation that the administration of the securities act might well be handed over to this new commission.

Samuel Untermyer has warned Congress on two of the most sharply contested features of the bills. One is the position of the so-called specialists. The other is the status of the margins that brokers require from customers. Both are extremely important questions, and deserve careful consideration.

The function to which the specialists—"the most influential single faction on the exchange," according to Mr. Untermyer—are accredited is the handling of orders to buy or sell a certain stock at stated prices. Following the trend of one particular stock, the specialist executes his commissions as the prices at which he must buy or sell are reached in the course of the day's trading. He thus serves as a kind of clearing house.

It stands to reason that the specialist's book is a mine of "inside" information to any speculator friend. It would also be extremely useful to the specialist himself if he were a trader as well as a specialist. Stock market reform that is worthy of the name should seal up these loopholes. If they remained open, the old game of relieving the outside public of its money by means of such "marked cards" could easily be restarted. Both the Senate and the House bills specifically guard against this possibility. Even if there is a crack in the provisions which could be widened by collusion, the regulatory commission is empowered to seal it up anew.

Margin business has called for a great deal of controversy. In much of the comment, the main point seems to have been lost sight of. This is not so much the extent of the margins allowable as the ultimate control over those margins. The year 1929 is too recent to allow anybody to forget the spectacle of the Federal Reserve System trying to win back a control over the credit system which had long since passed to the stock market. If only it had had the power over margins in the early stage of the craze! Now it has—under both bills. This is the main issue, and the Federal Reserve System may be relied upon to watch carefully its functions in this respect.

Returning to the question of jurisdiction, would it not be a good thing to have the regulatory commission made a department of the Federal Reserve System? Commissions are being set up at a bewildering rate. Of late several of them have been at loggerheads. To make the new commission a branch of the Federal Reserve System would not only reduce the possibility of disharmony in administration but would also contribute to that coördination which is so necessary in making regulation swift and effective.

Medical Peonage

THE family physician who brought kindliness, ready sympathy and unselfed service in large quantities along with his pills and potions has been passing from the American scene; more and more his place has been taken by a complex mechanism, a highly departmentalized professionalism, with impersonal efficiency its dominating sentiment. Now there is a tentative plan for a broad organization of "state medicine," as recently outlined by the secretary of the Milbank Memorial Fund of New York. This plan, utterly impersonal, purposes that the entire American population—including that 62 per cent which the fund's spokesman says receive no medical, dental or eye care of any kind—shall be coerced into supporting financially and yielding physically to the domination of a group of state-employed medical men.

It is difficult to understand why every citizen—including those who by choice would adhere to a rival school, to no school, or who depend upon prayer for healing—should be compelled to comply with such a regulation. Incidentally, it is strangely foreign to the legend of the family doctor, who worked under the motto, "To each according to his need; from each according to his means."

Yet it is just this point which the Milbank fund stresses as its reason for proposing compulsory state medicine. The complexities of modern medical practice, it is claimed, have elevated its cost above the means of many who wish it. Therefore, what could be simpler than for everyone to contribute his proportionate share of the total cost of medical aid, thus minimizing the per capita cost according to the well-known practice of insurance?

If those who feel they wish material aid in their illnesses were left free to enter or refrain from participation in such a scheme, no criticism could be leveled at it. But, in order to make the plan thoroughly effective, says the fund's secretary, it must be made compulsory upon all. But will that 62 per cent of the people who have not felt the need of medicine sufficiently to seek its aid—although it is offered without cost in countless hospitals and clinics—permit themselves to be saddled with medical peonage?

Radio Programs and Profits

COMMODITIES become associated in the public thought with the kind of advertising they receive. High-grade publicity gives favorable introduction; cheap ballyhoo reacts, in the minds of responsible people, against an article, no matter what its intrinsic worth. American radio sponsors would agree in theory; but they sometimes become surprisingly lax in actual oversight of the programs they pay for. How often the investment goes sour!

A few friends sat talking, with the radio turned on, though considerably subdued—after the manner of Americans so prodigal in demands for entertainment by air that they tend to abuse their privileges. Suddenly the hostess rose to tune out the program, remarking, "If that article is as bad as those songs, I certainly don't want any of it!"

The same impression had already registered with two others of the company long before the blessed relief of silence had come. Comedians before some distant "mike" had ceased to be funny, and had become only vulgar. Their advertising efforts had become a total loss in at least three good household markets.

Sponsors hold the whip hand in this matter. Their sentiments are treated with complete respect by professional entertainers who represent them and take their money. A word from the head office is all that is required to clean up any program on the air. Only carelessness will ever permit the maudlin or equivocal jests that sometimes pollute the ether.

It is pleasant to record appreciation of the high standard of some commercial programs. Listeners are vastly indebted, whether they buy the products or not, to business concerns that give pleasant hours. One notes how the really successful radio artists keep their material free from objectionable features. That is one reason why they hold their immense public following.

And it is certainly a reason why their salaries are a profitable investment for the companies that retain them. Let it be regarded as only an oversight, but a lamentable one, when any part of an advertising budget goes to performers whose bad taste offends possible customers and defeats the whole end of commercial broadcasting.

Mansfield's New Bludgeon

SINCE Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston started his economy drive his efforts have been howled down by political opponents as ruthless. Until yesterday the Mayor could hurl back only the necessities which are forcing the economies. Now he has an even more effective club.

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau, after careful investigation, has issued a report of the economy action in twelve of the United States thirteen largest cities. The results make Boston economies seem picayune by comparison.

While Boston savings this year may amount to between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, Detroit, in three years, has cut $25,000,000 off the budget; more than 4300 civil service employees have been discharged; schools have been curtailed. The same in Philadelphia. Forty-five hundred civil service employees were lopped off the pay roll; unemployment relief eliminated. Cleveland is another hard-hit city, with hundreds discharged, and wage cuts averaging 21 per cent.

Meanwhile, despite Mayor Mansfield's economy efforts, Boston's pay roll is loaded with more than 21,000 workers, more than any other city of comparable size in the United States. Its per capita municipal expense load at $77 is the highest among cities over 500,000 population, with New York next at $66.

Announcing its report, the municipal research bureau states that unless moderate economies are made now, more drastic measures will be necessary later.

The new statistics should be most helpful in establishing a more efficient, economical government in Boston. It only remains for the Mayor and his supporters to make the proper use of the statistics, so that political criticism may be silenced.

The Casual Day

A SALES promotion manager, writing a series of articles on selling, declares that it is ideas that make the salesman. Then he says: "Fear, for example, is one of the strongest of all buying motives. . . . The salesman with ideas is able to capitalize on this fact." Maybe. We are not a salesman, but we know some "prospects" who are already becoming alert to this type of salesmanship. They detect the argument that is based on fear, and if they don't show the salesman to the door immediately it is just because they are too polite to interrupt him in the middle of a sentence. We are one of them, whose respect has been lost by real estate, insurance, automobile, furniture and what-have-you salesmen, because they tried some variation of the four-out-of-five-have-it gag on us. What may seem more important than the loss of our respect, however, is the consequent loss of our business. They *felt* that.

Spring Certainty

Always I am confounded
by the spring!
Not by its wide
green sweep
but in some little thing
half missed,
perhaps,
or only partly seen.
So is it now.
Here is the day
when spring returns.
I know not how I know;
I know!

This cannot be
quite all there is,
and yet—

J. C. R.

". . . the possibility exists that the beta and gamma rays the radium gives off have an effect on life, both plant and animal."—New York paper.
Not to mention fraternity life.

In his five senses, the child already has acquired tools of learning, according to Mr. V. C. Arnspiger, who is investigating the possibility of education through the motion picture. "Yet the school is so organized," he says, that the school must await the child's "mastery of still more tools of learning—reading, writing and arithmetic, for example." And they must do this although these three R's seem to have become unnecessary, if not obsolete. Why turn pages to read when you can turn the radio dial and hear somebody else read? Why write when you can telephone? And why learn arithmetic when you can't get your income tax to come out right, anyhow?

THE CASUAL WEEK

Now our First Lady tells the press of trends that women's views are taking; she says their women's pages stress too much concerning dress and baking. Japan declares to other lands, in language certainly emphatic, that she prefers they keep their hands off matters strictly Asiatic. The Burlington's new streamline train, appropriately named The Zephyr, can make its disappearance plain more swiftly than a *hasenpfeffer*.* Miss Laura Ingalls ends her flight of 16,000 miles flown solo, in storm and sunshine, day and night, just like a modern Marco Polo. The first big Soviet fashion show in Moscow visibly impresses the 40,000 girls who go to feast their eyes on hats and dresses. P. W.

* * *

*[Ed. Note, for readers who don't know
How fast a thing like this can go—
Invite us in to dine some day
On hare, cooked this delightful way.]

The X-ray, says a Washington report, can show when a violin is just a fiddle by disclosing peculiarities in the wood which have a bearing on the instrument's tone. But there are times when the truth of the matter will be more directly arrived at by turning the X-ray on the violinist.

May Day—Labor Day

By MALCOLM KEIR
Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College

MAY DAY! Memories of arbutus baskets offered to some especially beloved person. Memories of Maypole revels which horrified Puritans both in England and Massachusetts. Memories of that most ancient rite, the Corn King and Spring Maiden, which at the start of planting sought by symbolic ceremonial to propitiate the gods and goddesses of fertility. But to Labor in western Europe and America, May Day does not rouse these memories; instead the day has been fixed by clashing conflict. For this strange alteration in the significance of the day we must credit two incidents in the history of American Labor.

The first incident was in 1881 when a small group of craft unions organized the formidable sounding Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. A cherished project of this body was an eight-hour day for all workers. Remember that at the time the work day stretched from ten beyond twelve hours, so an eight-hour day was a radical departure from custom. In 1884, definite plans were begun for a general strike of all workers and the date chosen for the revolutionary action was May 1, 1886. The strategy in the selection of the spring date lay in the fact that at that time of year the greatest number of businesses were approaching their boom season, and hence a strike by being most damaging was likely to have greatest success.

* * *

Right on schedule, the only general strike in American history took place; some 200,000 workers succeeded in forcing employers to grant shorter hours. The strike itself was sufficient cause for alarm, but it had been running only three days when at an anarchist mass meeting in Haymarket Square, Chicago, a dynamite bomb shattered a body of police as it approached to disperse the gathering. Thus the first Labor May Day struck a doubly fearful chill—strike and bomb—to the hearts of American conservatives.

In that year, 1886, the American Federation of Labor emerged from the above long-named federation. The reorganized federation realized that differences in stages of progress in different businesses militated against successful mass effort for the eight-hour day; instead it was better strategy to pick one advanced trade and concentrate in it a drive for shorter hours. The carpenters' union asked and was granted the privilege of first trial of the new plan. Accordingly—the second incident—plans were drawn for a strike of all carpenters on May 1, 1890.

As a part of the preparation for the strike, the A. F. of L. wrote in 1889 to the International Socialist Congress in Paris urging this body to call demonstrations and meetings on the date of the strike in order to show sympathy and support for the American carpenters' struggle. The request was granted. Consequently on May 1, 1890, while American carpenters were winning the eight-hour day for 50,000 craftsmen in 137 cities and towns, there were simultaneous Socialist outbreaks all over Europe.

From this, the birthday of Europe's "labor day," the American and European movements diverged. In this country the plans fell through for another May Day strike in 1891 because the coal miners, selected to make the attempt, were routed by the Frick Coke Company long before May arrived. The bakers and printers volunteered to battle in place of the miners, but the A. F. of L. again shifted strategy. Strikes for the eight-hour day thereafter were to be tried by any local or national union whenever or wherever success seemed certain. That is, the battle *line* plan of 1886 shrank in 1890 to a battle *front* and thereafter dwindled to a succession of raids and sorties; the tactic of nibbling instead of crushing with overwhelming power. Hence the original reason for an American Labor May Day disappeared.

* * *

Meanwhile, a movement had started in 1892 for a legal holiday for Labor on the first Monday in September. By 1887 four states had so legislated and twenty-eight more followed in the next seven years. In 1894 Congress made the September day a holiday in the District of Columbia and all territories. Some of the provinces of Canada took similar action, so that since 1894 the autumn season Labor Day has been an official holiday throughout the United States and Canada. The A. F. of L. was glad to shift from a spring to a fall holiday because the efforts of Socialists to "capture" the A. F. of L. had embittered unionists against everything socialistic, including May Day. Although dedicated to Labor, the autumn holiday has been participated in by all classes, a day of parades, speeches—and picnics.

In Europe, on the contrary, May 1 has remained the day for labor demonstrations. In no country save Russia has the day become a legal holiday; indeed the continental countries annually mass police or troops to suppress unusually turbulent Labor demonstrations. This whets European radicals to stage their most violent outbreaks on the traditional first day of May. In Great Britain the older festival significance of May 1 has caused Labor to celebrate, instead, the first Sunday *after* the first of May; but since no official restrictions exist on this day the British workers seldom go beyond violence of speech.

Radicalism and radicals of European origin, together with some "made in America," have revived the ruddy tinge for our own first day of May. Of recent years the day sometimes has been marked by outbreaks here and there, but never has the nation witnessed such a universal uprising of Labor as occurred on the world's first Labor May Day, that of May 1, 1886.

Has the New Deal a Foreign Card?

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU,
1287 National Press Building, April 30

OCCASIONALLY the New Deal Administration is forcefully reminded that it cannot live to itself alone, either politically or economically, either in its own interests or in others'. It was so reminded last week. The drift to disarmament deadlock in Europe, the sensational proclamation of Japan's complete hegemony over China—these developments startled Washington from preoccupation with codes and the evils thereof.

The President, it can be stated with authority, views recent events in the international field with gravity and apprehension. There is no pretending that the situation is anything but disturbing or delicate. This is the most encouraging aspect of Washington's reaction. Consoling words to cover unconsoling events remedy nothing, and while the Administration has not crystallized its foreign policies to meet what the domestic Brain Trusters not incorrectly call new conditions, its awareness to the foreign situation is manifest.

* * *

Washington's apparent response to the Japanese manifesto recalls the occasion in London little more than a year ago when Mr. Arthur Henderson, on stepping from the train at Victoria Station after many months directing the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, greeted the press with the assurance that the conference was then in a position to take "immediate action." On that same day an important British newspaper recorded a rise in the shares of armament manufacturers in the Berlin, Paris and London markets.

Last week Eiji Amau, official spokesman for the Tokyo Foreign Office, and subsequently the Foreign Office itself, proclaimed to the world that it must "regard with disfavor"—strong language in diplomatic usage—the activities of any Western nations which, by loans, commerce or technical assistance, might disturb the peace of the Asiatic mainland. To remove any misunderstanding which might arise from this unique declaration, Koki Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, assured all questioners that Japan's only wish was to obtain the world's recognition that Japan is the stabilizing and peace-producing influence in the Far East. Coincident with this assurance the White House announced that it would ask Congress for funds to undertake immediate naval expansion under the Vinson bill.

If munitions shares go up when Mr. Henderson announces imminent action by the Disarmament Conference, and if American shipbuilding begins when Japan announces a policy for "stabilizing peace" in the Far East, then words are not always used for candid purposes—and of course they aren't. The Tokyo statement, if it means anything—and the patriotic Japanese newspapers branded it as "tactless"—means that Japan intends, if possible, to supervise the relationships of the foreign powers to China. Japan pledges to preserve the "Open Door," but would close it when it seems to Japan to be "in China's best interests" to do so. Japan promises to observe her treaty obligations, but would by herself define when and how those treaty obligations were to apply.

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Within the last two or three days the Japanese Foreign Office has replied to diplomatic inquiries from Washington and London with modifying and mollifying comments, but while the form of the original and "tactless" Amau declaration is altered, its substance remains. Washington and London have diplomatically noted the replies and will await developments. The issue remains.

Its substance also remains in another very important sense, for the effect of Japan's pronouncement has been to bring Great Britain and the United States considerably closer in their Far Eastern policies. Anglo-American disunity in the Far East was a principal factor in frustrating effective international action to prevent the dismemberment of Manchuria, and Anglo-American disunity in the Far East has continued to complicate and embarrass relations between the two halves of the English-speaking world. Unqualified, unquestioned and unchallenged Japanese hegemony over China is as grave if not a graver concern to Great Britain than it is to the United States. Neither country will willingly accept the supervision of its political and commercial relations with China by the Japanese Foreign Office. Neither country wishes to supervise Japan's relations with China. Both seek to maintain the present balance in the Far East through a collective peace supervised by the collective application of the Nine Power Pacific Treaty guaranteeing, as it does, the political, territorial and administrative sovereignty of China.

Unity in the Far East between Great Britain and the United States seems essential to the attainment of such a peace, and if a new Anglo-American unity is in the making, as it appears, Japan will have helped to bring these two countries together at a critical and profitable moment for themselves and for the entire world.

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In points of execution, the foreign policy of the present Administration differs appreciably from its predecessor. Unlike Mr. Stimson, Secretary Hull is not allowing the United States to become the spearhead of protest against this latest chapter in Japan's Asiatic conquest. Washington will consult London, query Tokyo, await developments. The President supports the nonrecognition doctrine, enunciated by President Hoover and Mr. Stimson, but is not prepared to press it beyond what the American Government can enforce, without the backing of the rest of the world.

The tendency of the present Government to keep its international ideas well within its capacity to execute them and within what it believes is the willingness of the American people to support them also, can hardly fail to effect the search to find—or not to find—disarmament in Europe. The Administration is less expansive about consultative commitments than its predecessor, and the United States is today far from playing any active rôle in a world-wide system for the collective enforcement of peace.

In the meantime difficult and explosive problems remain unhealed in Europe. They contain the seeds of certain conflict if left to the cultivation of selfishness and stupidity. In their political aspects it is the present intention of Washington not to intervene, and in the event of hostilities both Congress and the President have revealed their approval of a new form of neutrality, to be achieved through an embargo which would abandon trade with all belligerents. It is the conviction of many in Washington that such a policy, particularly if supported by parallel action by Great Britain, would discourage war by withdrawing essential financial and commercial support, or circumscribe its ring of destruction. Until collective action to restrain an aggressor becomes a possibility, Washington offers this alternative.

J. Roscoe Drummond